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L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Publishers and Proprietors.

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One copy, one year.....$1 50
One copy, six months.....75
One copy, three months.....50

The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

VOL. XXIX. SALEM, N. C., FEBRUARY 3, 1881. NO. 4.

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Love in All.

Name the leaves on all the trees;
Name the waves on all the seas,
All the flowers by rill that blow,
All the myriad tints that glow,
Winds that wander through the grove—
And you name the name of love;
Love there is in summer sky,
As in light of maiden's eye.

Listen to the countless sounds
In the wind that gaily bounds
O'er the meads where, on the wind,
Bright bees hum and linnets sing;
Pat of raindrop, chat of stream,
Of their song sweet love's the theme;
Love there is where zephyr skips,
As in breath of maiden's lips.

In the west mild evening glows;
Angel fingers fold the rose;
Silvery dews begin to fall;
Crimson shades to shadow all;
Holy nature veils her face;
Earth is lost in heaven's embrace—
Love is in an hour like this,
As in guileless maiden's kiss.

Go where, through the voiceless night,
Trips fair Luna's silver light;
Hear of nature's pulse that beat,
Like the thread of unseen feet;
See from out the lambent north
Shimmering arrows shooting forth;
Love is in a meteor's start,
As in throb of maiden's heart.

Love's the essence of all things;
'Tis from love that beauty springs;
'Twas by love, creation first
Into glorious being burst;
Veiled in maiden's form so fair,
I do worship thee in her.
Spirit sweet—all else above—
Love is God, since God is love.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

MY VALENTINE.

Valentine's day, and I am sitting in the bay-window of my front room in the little semi-detached house which is now my home. The little maid has laid the breakfast things, but it is early, and I sit on the horsehair sofa in the window, looking out for the postman.

Not that his coming this morning has any romantic interest for me. Those days of romance are past and gone.

I am now arrived at the sober age of thirty-five, and it is time to have done with such folly. And yet, as I sit here, and the postman delays his coming, my mind wanders back to other Valentine's days long ago, when it was a matter of such deep interest to me.

One fourteenth of February in particular I remember, ten—let me see, sixteen years ago it was. How the years fly! and how short a time it seems! Those few bright years of a woman's life seem to go by magic, and when they are gone what remains? Always at one time or other an aching sense that they are gone, and sometimes, alas! the knowledge that she is doomed to loneliness for the years to come. I felt that at one time myself, but I am used to it now.

At thirty-five these romantic regrets should be done with. And especially when one lives the life of a daily governess (as I have done for some year past) the realties of life press too constantly and too unpleasantly on one's mind to leave room for day-dreams.

But on the fourteenth of February just referred to my governess life had not yet begun. I had then as fair a future before me as most young girls or my acquaintance, with equal chances of an advantageous and happy marriage, and a life of independence. At that time I was on a visit to some old friends, the Coventrys.

The family consisted of father, mother and two daughters—fine, hearty, good-looking girls, tall, strong and high-spirited. In that respect rather a contrast to myself, for I was small, quiet-mannered, and (as I was painfully conscious) rather plain in appearance. They saw plenty of company, for their father, 'Squire Coventry as he was called, kept a most hospitable house; and, especially during the winter, the house was continually filled with young people and amusement of all kinds was the order of the day.

In most of these amusements I took a part, and though I had neither health nor animal spirits equal to my young friends, their kindness and heartiness made everything pleasant. They had a most especial fondness for practical joking (I mean a harmless kind), particularly the younger one, Kate, who was ably assisted in this line by her cousin, Charles Braintree, who constantly formed one of the party.

Kate and Charley were in every kind of escapade—companions in mirth, and frequently companions in misfortune, when the evil effects of their joking came home to their own door.

While I was at the Coventrys we attended a village church close by, where, the rector being absent, there officiated at the time a curate who had lately come to the place. He was a tall, slight man, rather good-looking; but he had a painfully-stilted, self-conscious manner, which quite did away with the prepossessing effect of his appearance. I at first attributed it to conceit, afterward, when I knew him better, to shyness. He seldom came to the house, although the Coventrys quickly made his acquaintance, and pressed him to do so, but invitations of all kinds he refused.

During my stay, however, he gradually acquired the habit of walking home with us from church, our road lying partly in the same direction; he would part with us at the park-gates, with the stiffest of bows, refusing all entreaties to enter, and proceed to his lodgings in the village.

By degrees his visits to the house became more frequent, and of course the change was attributed to me. I could not help becoming conscious that during these Sunday walks his place was generally at my side; and I suffered much from the sly looks and muttered remarks of which I was the subject. Our conversation on these occasions was of the primmest and most demure. Sometimes, after a silent walk of two or three minutes, a feeble request to carry my prayer-book, and that yielded to, a few remarks on the weather, and so on, and we were already at our journey's end; nevertheless this was sufficient food for mischief-loving friends to found a joke upon.

As to Mr. Bargill himself, he was "fair game." His conscious, conceited, and yet awkward and bashful manner, made him, I must confess, a most tempting subject; and while he had quickness enough to see that in some way or other he was ridiculed, his sense of humor was so dull that he could never comprehend the joke. All this combined to make him undergo torture when in my friends' society, and I verily believe he fled to me (quite, sedate and harmless as I was) as a refuge from their sallies. Whether that were so or no I know not, but by degrees I became quite used to his society, and from tolerating I got to like it and to miss him when he did not come; and when the jokes raged, I invariably took his part.

Valentine's day drew near, and of course Kate Coventry was full of business. There were valentines of all kinds to be dispatched and expected in return. Numerous "hoaxes" designed for particular friends, and the plots and schemes as to places of postage and disguise of hand writing, were truly wonderful.

"What fun it would be to send a valentine to Mr. Bargill!" exclaimed Charley. "What would he do with it? Put it into the fire, I expect, and never let any one hear of it. He would feel it an insult."

"Mr. Bargill!" exclaimed Kate, suddenly looking up from her work of directing and stamping envelopes. "Why, of course, he shall have one. How stupid of me to forget! It's important, though. I must take time to think of it. Of course we know who the sender will be!"

She glanced at me as she said this.

"Kate, please do not," I said, imploringly, blushing up to the roots of my hair, for I knew that I was doomed.

"Do not what?" replied Kate. "Oh! by-the-bye, Ethel, you're sure to receive some this year—one at least."

"Yes," broke in Charley. "Directed in a very stiff, upright hand. Now, who would think that such a very modest, retiring person would write such a very decided hand? You know who I mean, Miss Vane?"

So the remarks flew round, and I knew that remonstrance was vain, and that Mr. Bargill and myself were to be two of the victims on Valentine's day. Not only that, but I greatly feared that they intended sending either a valentine to me in his name, or, far worse, one from me to him.

For some reason this latter idea was torture to me. Of course what I received myself was a matter of little consequence. I should know whom to thank for it; but if I only could know how they meant to make use of my unfortunate name in playing their jokes upon him.

So time wore on, and I comforted myself by thinking that Mr. Bargill, come what might, would believe that I had sent him a valentine, more especially such a one as I feared they would send him.

"It will be as Charley said," I thought. "He will most likely put it in the fire, and no one will be a whit the wiser."

And then I caught myself wondering whether it would make him shy of our company, and whether he would cease the walks from church, etc. And I must allow that the idea vexed me.

"How very tiresome they are!" I said to myself. "And what bad taste it is to play these jokes on people," forgetting for the moment how often I had myself been a party to jokes of the kind.

At last Valentine's morning came. There was much excitement round the breakfast table when the post-bag, full to bursting, was handed in.

I waited patiently for my share of its contents. They were three. First, a letter from home in my mother's writing; secondly, a large document, directed in the stiff, upright hand I had been led to expect; thirdly, a letter directed in a hand writing perfectly unknown to me. I opened the second-mentioned first.

"Now, Ethel, let us hear!" assailed me on every side.

"That's the writing! I knew it would come!" shouted Charley.

"Thank you, I am much obliged to you all!" I replied. "It is admirably written; but this one is much better done"—as I spoke I held up the third-mentioned, written in the unknown hand. "That large one is too elaborate. Mr. Bargill, I am sure, would never send such a flowery composition as that. Now, this is sober, and to the point."

I had just read it, and was surprised to find only a short, simple, earnest offer of marriage—not much like a valentine, except that the writer slightly referred to the character of the day as a kind of apology for addressing me. It was signed only "J. B."

"I see," I said. "You thought by sending me two that I should certainly be caught by one of them. This last one is certainly the best. Some of your work, I suspect, Connie. It is not in Katie's style."

Constance protested her innocence; but in vain. Indeed, a general chorus disclaimer was raised round the table; but I simply ignored it, put the two valentines in my pocket, and began to read my mother's letter. This was of another kind. My father was seriously ill. My mother wanted me home directly; and the next day found me on my homeward journey, depressed at the thought of my father's illness, and full of regrets at leaving my friends.

Then began a season of calamity and trial. My father died, after a fortnight's illness, leaving myself, a brother and sister almost unprovided for.

The following year my sister, who had been engaged for some time, was married. My mother died soon afterward, and I was left alone—almost absolutely alone, my brother having gone abroad to seek his fortune, and I chose rather to seek an independence for myself than to accept kindness from sister, who was not in affluent circumstances.

Thus began my governess life, which, I am thankful to say, has been such a success as that I am now able to live in comfort and to put by a mite for a rainy day. I have not spent much in traveling, though my kind friends, the Coventry's, sent me many invitations. Perhaps I am a little proud, for I think I could not mix in their society with just the same pleasure as in former days. However, they are unchanged to me, and always will be, I feel sure.

The clock had just struck nine. What a time I have sat here ruminating on past time! and the postman is not come yet. Valentine's day—that is the reason of the delay, no doubt.

Here he comes around the corner, but what a time he stops at each door! The five little dwellings to be visited before he gets here will take, I should think, another quarter of an hour, at this rate of going. Well! you will not be detained long here, my man. Sarah shall bring the breakfast.

Another ten minutes; he is here! Sarah puts two letters into my hand, and, strange coincidence! one of them is in the handwriting of my old friend, Constance Coventry.

Constance Baintree she is now; she married Charley two years after my last visit. And bright, merry Kate is dead! My second letter, being evidently a business one, claims my first attention. It is from the mother of my eldest pupil. She is going abroad, and wishes my charge to accompany her. My three other pupils are at present in scarlet fever. My hands will be empty! What shall I do? Look for temporary employment? I should like to take a holiday, but know of nowhere to go just now.

Now for Constance:

"We have just come home from abroad," she writes, "and are settling in our new home, though it is a wretched time of year. I do want you so much to come and see me. Perhaps my reasons are partly selfish, for he will not see company yet, and I am dreadfully dull and lonely, but I know that will be no drawback to you."

She then goes on to say a good deal that is kind, and adds in a postscript:

"I said we were alone, but I forgot to mention that an old friend, or rather acquaintance, is with us whom I dare say you will remember in by-gone days—Mr. Bargill! We came upon him at Basle, when Charley was dangerously ill, and his kindness I shall never forget. I am so sorry that I ever laughed at or teased him, dear Ethel; he saved my husband's life! Do come."

That is all. And what a strange supplement to my meditations of the past hour. How the old familiar names recall the old days. I am at Barfield again, young and happy as of old! Constance's invitation is a tempting one. I should like to see her again in her new home; and Mr. Bargill? I smile as I remember the valentines, and I think on the whole I should like to see him again, too! It is decided. I will go and sit down and write to that effect.

Three days later, at five o'clock on a cold winter's evening, I am driven up the avenue at Braintree, trying hard, through the dusk and the drifting sleet, to catch a glimpse of my friend's new home. A double row of stately lime trees on each side of the drive is all that I can see, and as we draw nearer I perceive a fine old Elizabethan house nearly covered with ivy and creepers. It has been the home of the Braintrees for many generations, and has just descended to Charley from an uncle.

A bright light streamed forth when the door was opened, and Constance stood in the hall ready to receive me with open arms. In a second I was in a cozy little room with a bright fire, where lay her husband, looking not much older, but pale and delicate from his recent illness.

Constance led me to my room, and on leaving me, said:

"We have just a few friends coming to-night, dear; you won't mind? I'll send you my maid," and without waiting for an answer, she was gone.

I did "mind," but there was no help for it. Constance was always fond of society. I dressed myself as well as my limited wardrobe would allow, and she presently returned and escorted me to the drawing-room, where about fourteen persons were assembled; but among them all not one face was familiar to me save that of my host.

I quietly ensconced myself in a window recess, where I was partly hidden by a curtain. My eyes wandered for a moment rather anxiously over the group in a vain hope that I might discover Mr. Bargill, but in vain. No one was known to me there.

Dinner was announced. The party paired off. As I sat wondering who my partner was to be, Constance touched the arm of a portly-looking man who sat with his back to me, engaged in earnest conversation. He rose at once, and she led him up to me.

"An old friend, Ethel. Mr. Bargill, you remember Miss Vane?"

Was it possible? Was the fine-looking man before me the "shy curate" of former days? No need to ask if he remembered me. He gave a start, and colored visibly, when she uttered my name, and then I saw plainly the resemblance which I had failed to detect at first. He recognized me at once, too. I saw that, and it was no small pleasure to think that time's ravages had not altered me in his eyes, at least beyond recognition.

I went into the dining-room on his arm, and after the first few sentences our conversation never flagged. I then discovered how in mind as well as in body he had developed and improved; or rather, having gained in assurance and manliness, those qualities which I imagined he always had possessed were suffered to come to the surface, while that stiffness of manner which we had called conceit, and which I now felt sure had proceeded from shyness, had vanished altogether.

When I returned to the drawing-room, I no longer felt myself alone in the company. I talked indifferently to my next neighbor, hardly conscious who or what she might be, my eye meanwhile watching the door with anxiety, until at last the hum of voices outside told that the gentlemen were coming.

There was a vacant seat beside me. Would he take it? Yes, he was evidently coming toward me. My heart throbbed loudly when down upon the chair I had guarded sat a fat old country 'squire who began to make himself agreeable to my next neighbor. I felt mortified and disappointed, and soon afterward took an opportunity of retiring to my old seat in the window.

I had not sat there many minutes when the curtain was drawn aside, and Mr. Bargill placing a chair for himself in my recess, sat down beside me.

"Mr. Bargill," cried out Constance's little girl, running up to us, "just look at my valentine! Isn't it a beauty? I have had such a lot, but this is the prettiest of them all, and I cannot find out who sent it. Do you know? I believe it was you. Now, wasn't it? Tell the truth."

"No, Carrie it was not I."

"I believe it was, though," she persisted. "I'm sure it was!"

"No, Carrie, indeed," he answered, while a grave smile hovered round his mouth, "I never sent but one valentine in all my life, and that—"

"Well, and that?"

"That one was never answered."

He looked at me, though he was speaking to her, and instantly I remembered my two valentines of long ago, that one in particular which was never accounted for, and which I had troubled myself so little about. In my own mind I had never doubted that it had been sent me by mischievous young friends.

I remembered now how strongly they had denied it; and, as I thought of its contents, I reflected, what if it really had come from him?—had lain all these years unheeded and unnoticed? and now!

My cheeks burnt crimson as I turned my head away, and my confusion must have been evident to him.

Katie had flown away to exhibit her treasures in another part of the room. I heard a low voice beside me:

"Miss Vane—Ethel, will you answer it now?"

I did answer it, and in a way that I have never since regretted.

When my friend Constance came to visit me in my bedroom that night, I had a secret to confide to her, and was kissed and congratulated to my heart's content.

"But oh! Constance," I exclaimed, when she allowed me a pause, "how could you not tell me that that second valentine came from him, or that it did not come from you? How could you let me believe otherwise!"

"My precious child, did I not tell you," she answered, laughing, "a hundred times over?—and why were you so obstinately persuaded to the contrary? Why, the signature should have been enough! But never mind, 'all's well that ends well,' and this is just the very thing I should have wished."

"Yes," I said, softly, "I believe it is well; and though I shall only be a poor curate's wife, I shall be the happiest ——"

"A poor curate's wife," broke in Constance. "Why, don't you know that Charley has given Mr. Bargill the rich living of Braintree, two miles from here, and I shall have you near me always? Oh! it is delightful. So you thought you were marrying a 'poor curate,' did you?"

The lovely rectory of Braintree has long been my home, and the "shy curate" the best and most devoted of husbands. Little does the title apply to him now! Beloved and respected by his parishioners, and known far beyond his own little circle for conspicuous talents, my home is all and more than I could wish; and as the fourteenth of February again approaches, recalling the happiest event of my life, with what different feelings do I greet it from when, ten years ago, I sat in my lonely lodgings, thinking sadly of "my Valentine's days" of the past.

True Manhood.

A true man is an earnest man, an industrious man, a sincere man, and above all a man who never stoops to perform a mean or vulgar action. His soul, his mind and his body grow in strength and beauty year by year. His true worth and greatness are to be justly estimated by taking into consideration his usefulness to the world and the happiness he conveys upon others.

Only a true man can become a great reformer or successful moral physician. A man must practice what he preaches in order to carry conviction with his theories of theology or philosophy; he must live up to his creed by acts as well as by words eloquently uttered. A man should never put himself forward for a pilot and live the life of a castaway. Earnestness and honesty are great helps in the highway to success. A man may have the genius of a Gray, the brilliancy of a Byron, the eloquence of an Everett, and the power of a Pitt, and if he not carry into the hearts of his readers or hearers that he is truthful he might as well talk to bare walls.

The soul of a true man is without deformity. No soul that is misshapen can long remain concealed from a knowledge of the world. It cannot be hidden by a sanctimonious face, plausible words, ostentatious benevolence, and pretentious piety. A bad character is as hard to conceal as the limp of a lame soldier. A man without genuine goodness is soon consigned to his proper level in society. He may hold his head high for a considerable space of time, but he is seldom ultimately successful in imposition. There are little loopholes in his mean nature through which keen and observing individuals may regard his imperfections. A man may outlive a bad reputation, but he cannot permanently sustain a good one by continuous fraud, dissimulation and hypocrisy. Nobody can commit fraud and many misdeeds without discovery. The fall of many individuals has been rendered hopeless by reason of their having attributed to themselves rare virtues and qualities of heart they never really possessed.

Another quality of true manhood is faith in and love for humanity. To be human is to be fallible. There is no sunny spot on this green earth where perfect beings dwell. The best and truest living men and women have their weaknesses and imperfections. Thus all should learn to look charitably upon the errors of others who are conscious of their own feelings.

There is much that is good and pure in humanity, as well as many things that are evil and odious. It is unreasonable to believe that all are treacherous and false because one person has been untrue. It is unjust to affirm that one who has committed a single error has no remaining grains of good in him.

A Common Mispronunciation.

"There goes Parnell, the Irish agitator!" observed a gentlemen on the seat before me, in a railroad car. "Parnell, is it?" replied his companion. "That is Mr. Parnell," whispered the lady behind me to her daughter. "Mr. Parnell. Ah!" Now here were four people, educated people evidently, who in the course of two minutes mispronounced a plain English name. It is always annoying to hear the accent misplaced on a name, whether local or personal. We Americans seem to have taken a fancy for throwing the accent in family names on the last syllable, if possible in defiance of all sound rules of good sense or good taste. These two qualities, by-the-bye, are very closely allied.

You can never have good taste without good sense as the foundation. False taste is inevitably absurd. Now this common mispronunciation of all names ending in *ell* has neither good sense nor good taste in its favor. It is opposed to the spirit of our mother tongue. Last year I had a nephew in love with a charming girl, Miss Brownell; of course she was Lily Brownell to her lover. For three months I heard Tom mispronounce her name, or that of her family, a dozen times a day.

A few months later, as ill luck would have it, his sister was courted by Harry Bedell, pronounced Bedell of course. Now Brownell and Bedell are good English names, and should have a good English pronunciation. Bedell is no doubt the same as Beadle. Many English names ending in *ell* were originally connected with the common nouns *well* or *wall*.

The governor of the State of New York to-day is Governor Cornell. The university in Western New York is Cornell university. We have known a Judge Hubbell. Liddell and Waddell are instances of the same fancy. Littell's magazine travels over half the country. But the propensity to throw the accent on the last syllable is not confined to names ending in *ell*. Barnard is frequently pronounced Barnard, Tricketts becomes Trickells, General Steuben is General Steuben, in spite of his German birth. That distinguished gentleman, the present secretary of state, is spoken of, in rustic parlance, as Mr. E-varts. Not long since we were shown a collection of Hogarth. A year or two since were introduced—with a flourish—"to an assemblyman from a Western State," the Honorable Mr. Hubbard!

Oh shade of old Mother Hubbard.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Extraordinary Case of Fasting.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* relates the following extraordinary story: A remarkable case of fasting is reported from Ipswich. The wife of a jobbing gardener, named Lockwood, it is stated, has not eaten a pound of solid food throughout a year, and for the last three months has had nothing but a few drops of weak tea, amounting in quantity to less than a pint per month. She is reduced to a mere skeleton, unable to move her head or open her eyes or mouth, but with her right arm is able to shift her head from one side to the other. She can moisten her lips with the fingers of her right hand, but beyond this she is unable to move, all the rest of her frame being apparently dead. She faints at the least excitement, and lies for hours, and even days, in a state of coma. In one instance she lay so for a fortnight. When not insensible, her mental faculties are almost unimpaired. A surgeon who has visited her says she suffers from pressure on the brain, and at times endures intense pain in the right temple.

Out of every 100 inhabitants in the United States sixteen live in cities.

TIMELY TOPICS.

From New York to San Francisco by the route by the isthmus of Tehauntepec projected by Captain Eads, the distance is 1,500 miles less than by De Lesseps' Panama canal, and the distance from the mouths of the Mississippi to San Francisco is less by 2,300 miles.

That literature when pursued under favorable circumstances does not interfere with longevity, has been pointed out time and again. A striking illustration is presented in the case of Mary Howitt. The rising generation rarely hear of this long time literary worker, who is still said to enjoy good health, and still employs her pen. She was born in the last century.

Discussing the chances for the Territories becoming States, a New York paper avers that the Territory which will first be turned into a State is Dakota, and after her in close succession New Mexico and Washington. "If Dakota should be divided, the northern part, which may be called Pembina, will not be far behind Washington. Next in order of admission will probably be Montana and Arizona. Idaho, Utah and Wyoming are not likely to come in during the next ten or fifteen years."

Great will be the disgust of most scientists as they read the newest book from the pen of the well-known ichthyologist, Frank Buckland, who died recently. Mr. Buckland was an esteemed authority in his special department of science, but it appears that he has never considered it necessary to accept any of the theories which many of his contemporaries have made haste to treat as facts. He actually qualifies the sacred word "evolution" by the prefix "so called;" he does not even spell it with a large E, and he is equally contemptuous of "development." He believed that animal life was perfect of its kind from the beginning, and evidently declined to trace his genealogy back through monkeys, lizards, snails and polyps to protoplasm.

After making several high leaps at different places Sam Patch jumped into the river at Rochester, N. Y., from a high elevation, and was never seen alive again. Emulous of his fame, the foolhardy fellow who jumped into the Harlem river from the High bridge last summer, and who has since made an engagement to jump from the Niagara Falls suspension bridge next May, is sure to give the newspapers another Sam Patch tragedy one of these days, unless some way is found of heading him off. If by incredible good luck he should get out of the Niagara undertaking alive, probably the next thing would be a jump from the foot bridge over the East river, New York. The paper from which we obtain this item of news says that "men should not be permitted to risk their necks in this way for money. One Sam Patch is enough."

The director of one of the largest State lunatic asylums in Germany maintained at a recent meeting of physicians that much of the notorious increase of insanity in Germany is attributable to the excessive amount of work imposed upon the pupils in the national schools. In order to acquit himself creditably, a pupil of average ability must, it is calculated, in addition to attending punctually and working diligently during school hours, work at home at least two hours daily when in the lower classes, three hours when in the middle and four or five hours when in the upper classes. A boy, therefore, say of sixteen years or upward has to work in school thirty-six hours and at home twenty-four hours a week or, with the exception of Sundays, for ten hours every day of the week. Several doctors in private practice, who took part in the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, also spoke of the increasing frequency of morbid irritability in children, the result of overwork, which, although it might not always drive pupils into the lunatic asylum, often lastingly and prejudicially affected their constitutions.

Remarkable Instances of Instinct.

Muskrats, in their winter excursions under the ice to their feeding-grounds, which are frequently at great distances from their abodes, take in breath at starting and remain under the water as long as they can. Then they can rise to the ice, and breathe out the air in their lungs, which remain in bubbles against the lower surface of the ice. They wait till this air recovers oxygen from the water and the ice, and then take it in again and go on till the operation has to be repeated. In this way they can travel almost any distance. This is really an intellectual operation.

The fierce dragon fly, with 12,000 lenses in his eye, darts from angle to angle with the rapidity of a flashing sword, and as rapidly darts back, not turning in the air, but with a clash reversing the action of his four wings, and instantaneously calculating the distance of the objects, or he would dash himself to pieces. We cannot tell how the pupa of this fly came by the instinct that prompts it to leave the water and hang itself up to dry. But we may be able to explain this quite as soon as to unveil the origin of the hooks by which it hangs itself up.

Old song birds teach their tunes to the young by giving them music lessons, which are not paid for by the hour, and hawks drill their offspring in hawking.

A sparrow, whose leg was kindly set by a lady, brought another sparrow to undergo the same operation, and spent the winter nights for years in the apartment in which she had received the kind treatment, flying out every morning and returning every evening, except during the breeding season.

Did you ever observe the behavior of a kitten when it is given its first mouse? Up to that moment kit has been only the gentlest of creatures, and you wouldn't imagine that her purring voice was capable of a harsh sound. But, in possession of that mouse, behold the change! Her eyes snap and burn with lucid fire, and her growls are vengeful. This is real instinct.

Some little swallows once built a nest against a lime kiln. But the wall was so warm the clay soon cracked, and the nest fell down. Immediately they built it over, but again it fell. Not discouraged, they tried it a third time, with no better success. They built a fourth nest, which remained firm, and in it they reared a little brood. They had found and worked up a kind of clay that would stand the heat. They came back the next year and repaired their cottage with the same clay. This they did also the third year. Can swallows reason?

The public debt of the United States is $68 per head; of Spain, $154; of France $136; of England, $117; of Holland, $117; of Canada, $23; of Mexico, $30; of Switzerland, $3.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

The Pig Pasture.

We always have the best success with breeding sows when they are allowed to feed on grass. This is the only food they require until the young pigs are a week or two old, when milk or meal of some sort may be given to them to increase the flow of milk if they require it. Sows thus managed are never ugly and never destroy their pigs. Why? Because they are in a natural and healthy condition. The grass also increases the flow of milk and is, quite often, sufficient food for a sow while rearing her young. Young pigs soon learn to eat the grass, which is alike natural and healthful for them. We never have a case of scours or thumps among young pigs when running in pasture. The grass serves to counteract the effect of corn, and many pigs on grass can be fed heavily with this food without the injury which it would do them if confined and deprived of grass. Our experience has convinced us that no farm is complete without a pig pasture. Clover is the best of all the grasses for this purpose, and next to it we prefer orchard grass for the reason that it starts up promptly after being eaten off, is the earliest in the spring and is relished by the pigs. It is not necessary to have a special field for the pig pasture, but they may be allowed to run in any lot if properly inclosed. There should be water in the field and plenty of grass. A patch of sweet corn sowed in drills will be found convenient to supplement a short pasture in the late summer. There should also be another patch of turnips or other roots into which the pigs may be turned for fall breeding. With the three auxiliaries of pasture, sweet corn stalks and a root patch, the cost of rearing and feeding pigs may be reduced to less than one-half of their expense when they are confined and fed in pens, to say nothing about their better condition for food.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Rapid Churning Undesirable.

As a rule the best butter is produced by using a moderate motion in churning. The operation at the commencement should always be slow, in order that the cream shall be well mixed together. After this the motion may be faster, but its rate of speed should be made uniform and adapted to the construction of the churn. The objection to very fast churning is that the larger butter globules come first and are gathered into lumps before the smaller ones are churned; hence a loss in quantity if the churning is stopped at this point, and if continued under a very rapid motion the butter globules that come first are liable to be injured. We have never seen any of the so-called "three-minute churns" that uniformly made good butter by churning in this short time. Of course there is a difference in creams; that from the milk of Jersey cows will ordinarily churn more quickly than cream from the milk of common cows. But under any circumstances very rapid motion tends to do injury to the cream, and especially is this the case when the butter begins to come. In churning, the object sought should be to have all the cream churned alike and in about the same time, and when the butter appears in a granular form the churning should cease. Of course we shall not pretend to say that inventions and processes for churning very quickly cannot be brought out, and which will make uniformly a first-class butter; we can only say if there be such a churn—one that is made to do its work, for instance, in three minutes, and can in that time produce the best butter—we have not yet seen it. —*Dairyman.*

The Difference.

From actual experiments made it is demonstrated beyond a doubt that the grinding of grain adds one-third to its value for feeding purposes. This is a matter of a good deal of importance to the agricultural community, and, in fact, to all classes who have animals to feed. As far as dollars are concerned, perhaps it is not of so much moment in the Northwest, where grain is so cheap and so plenty, as it is in other portions of the country, where less grain is raised, but it is worthy of the consideration of those who have not full bins of oats and corn. Since the introduction of cheap feed-mills, it is the province of every farmer to own one, with which all grain intended for the stock on the farm could be ground.

Recipes.

GOOD WHITE BREAD.—Half a pint of nice light bread sponge, one heaping tablespoonful of sugar, stir in graham flour enough to make a stiff batter; let it rise, then stir it down and put it into the baking tins, let it rise again, then bake a little longer than white bread. Use good yeast but no soda in this bread.

CHEAP GOOD SPONGE CAKE.—Whisk together four eggs, a large cupful of powdered sugar, add lemons to taste; also three tablespoonfuls of water, half a large cupful of flour, with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder in it. Thoroughly but lightly mix, adding more water if required. Bake this in buttered tins or fancy molds.

BARLEY SOUP.—Boil one pint of pearl barley in one quart of stock till it is reduced to a pulp, pass it through a sieve and add as much more stock as will be required to make of the consistency of cream; put the soup on the fire; when it boils stir into it, off the fire, the yolk of an egg beaten up with a gill of fresh butter, and serve with small dice of bread fried in butter.

IRISH POTATO PIE.—One pound mashed potatoes rubbed through a colander; one-half-pound butter, creamed with sugar; six eggs, whites and yolks separately; one lemon, squeezed into the potatoes while hot; one cupful of milk one teaspoonful of nutmeg, and the same of mace; two cupsful white sugar; bake in open shells of paste; to be eaten cold.—*Common Sense in the Household—Marion.*

A Mad Stone.

There are many persons in the West who believe in the curative powers of the mad stone. A man who was bitten by a mad pig near Tecumseh, Neb., traveled all the way to Savannah, Mo., to try the famous mad stone owned by old Uncle John Nelson. The stone immediately adhered to the wound, which is said to be proof positive that the patient's blood was poisoned, and remained clinging to the sore from early morning until sundown, when it dropped off. The patient deserted feeling that he had been cured. Uncle John Nelson has owned his mad stone since 1848, and has used it in over a hundred cases where men have been bitten. He avers that it never failed to work a cure.

A very slight declivity suffices to give the running motion to water. Three inches per mile in a smooth, straight channel gives a velocity of about three miles an hour. The Ganges, which gathers the waters of the Himalaya mountains, the loftiest in the world, is at 189 miles from its mouth, only 800 feet above the sea, and to fall these 800 feet in the long course of the river is said to require more than a month.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Language of Gloves.

The following is said to be the language of gloves: "Yes" is said by letting one glove fall; the gloves are rolled in the right hand to say "No." If you would have it understood that you have become indifferent partly unglove your left hand. To indicate that you desire to be followed, strike your left shoulder with the gloves. "I do not love you any more," is pronounced by striking the gloves several times against the chin. For "I hate you," turn the gloves inside out. "I should wish to be beside you," is said by smoothing the gloves gently. To ask if you are loved, the left hand is gloved, leaving the thumb uncovered. If you wish to make the charming confession, "I love you," both gloves are let fall at once. To give a warning, "Be attentive—we are observed," the gloves are turned round the fingers. If you would show that you are displeased, strike the back of your hand against your gloves; "furious," you take them away.

A Duchess' Clothes.

A public sale of the personal effects of recent deceased duchess took place lately in London. The catalogue, says the London *Queen*, describes a vast number of articles of wearing apparel, all of which belonged to the late dowager duchess of Somerset, the second wife of the eleventh duke of that title. A notion of the extensive character of this wardrobe is given when it is stated that of shawls alone there were no less than 500 specimens, while there are 500 lace and other handkerchiefs, 600 pairs of silk hose and 2,000 pairs of gloves, besides other articles in like proportion. These are divided into no less than 1,600 lots. Most of them appear to have never been in use, and scores upon scores of handkerchiefs remain neatly folded as when they were originally purchased. In almost every case the different effects bear a ducal coronet and initial embroidered upon them, but beyond this there is nothing which can be supposed to give an adventitious interest to any of them except in two or three instances.

Tea Gowns---Children's Dresses.

The latest novelty in this kind of house dresses is the recently imported "tea gown," a new garment that can be classified neither as a dress or a wrapper, which has been imported from England with the afternoon tea or kettle-drum. These gowns are made exactly after the pattern of those worn from the time of the first empire, when a revival of the classic Greek dress was attempted, which lasted until about 1840. They are made of tinted twilled silks, the waists under sleeves, no fullness in the skirts, sleeves close-fitting, with slashes and puffs at the shoulders; neck square, and a puff, ruffle or tucks at the edge of the short skirt. The idea originated with the Æsthetic club, of London, and has received much adverse criticism outside of artistic circles in England.

It is the almost universal custom to keep children in white dresses until they are five or six years old. Their short dresses are made of the finest materials and worn over colored slips of silk, flannel or silesia. The neck is high, finished with a lace ruffle, or wide collar and a square yoke, with tucks, lace and embroidery. The skirt is gathered into this and finished with one or two ruffles. A beautiful dress of real princesse lace is made into a plain slip, with the pattern forming the sleeves, and upper part with a ruffle four inches deep of the same lace. From these through all grades of value, according to the material used, they may be had, finished in the neatest manner, the plain slip of cambric, with tucks and pleats, costing forty-eight cents. Infants' cloaks are made with the double cape of cashmere or matelasse silk, with white silk fringe edging both capes. Handsomely embroidered, they are $38. Long dresses are made with high neck and long sleeves, with a square yoke and trimming on the edge of one or two lace or embroidered ruffles. The handsomest are made of real Valenciennes lace and linen lawn, and are valued at $26. Those with robe front of lace and puffing are $35. Handsome nainsook robes, with fine embroidery, are from $9.00 to $20. Colored flannel long dresses are a sensible addition to an infant's wardrobe, costing from $1.65 to $5. They are white, pink and blue. Embroidered cashmere shoes are also in pale colors and are made with flexible soles. Some of the handsomest and most durable of children's short dresses are made of serpentine braid, crocheted into strips and made up with cambric or linen.—*New York Herald.*

The Bamboo Tree.

Although no production of China is of so much importance to us as tea, the bamboo tree is, perhaps, to the Chinese themselves, the most valuable article their land produces. It is used for every conceivable purpose, and has been called "a universal material." It grows to the height of about eighty feet, bears neither blossom nor fruit, and the leaves are narrow and small; many of the canes are much thicker than a man's arm. For building purposes its largest stems serve for pillars, rafters and planks; its leaves are thatching for the roof and the small fibers are matting for the floor. For household use it is made into bedsteads, tables, chairs and other articles of furniture; also into umbrellas, has musical instruments, baskets, cups, brooms, soles of shoes, pipes, oars and arrows, sedan-chairs and rocks of candles. Its fine fiber is made into twine, its leaves as a kind of cloak for wet weather, called "a garment of leaves." Small shoots form the celebrated chopsticks; other tender shoots are boiled and eaten; the pulp is formed into paper; the pith into good pickles and sweetmeats; and a thick juice, which is pressed from it, is said to be an excellent medicine. For maritime purposes it is transformed into boats, floats, sails, cables, rigging, fishing rods and fishing baskets. By simply tying together a few bamboo reeds a swimming jacket is constructed capable of containing one or more persons. In agriculture, carts, wheelbarrows, waterpipes and wheels, fences and many other things are made from it. In the manufacture of tea it helps to form the rolling tables, drying baskets and sieves. It is the universal demand in the houses, in the fields, on water and on land, in peace and in war. Through life the Chinaman is dependent upon it, nor does it leave him until it carries him to his last resting-place.

Coal Mines Under the Sea.

A number of English coal mines are being worked under the ocean. In Northumberland the net available quantity of coal under the sea is estimated at 403,000,000 tons, and on the Durham coast under the sea, including a breadth of three and a half miles, with an area of seventy-one square miles, 734,500,000 tons. The latter mine is in a vein of an aggregate thickness of thirty feet, distributed in six seams. Engineers are considering how it can be worked successfully in the future.

Before the Day-Break.

Before the day-break shines a star
That in the day's great glory pales;
Too fiercely bright is the full light
That her pale-gleaming lamp upbraids.

Before the day-break sings a bird
That stills her song are morning light;
Too loud for her is the day's stir,
The woodland's thousand-tongued delight.

Ah! great the honor is to shine
A light wherein no traveler errs;
And rich the prize to rank divine
Among the world's loud choristers.

But I would be that paler star,
And I would be that lonelier bird;
To shine with hope, while hope's afar,
And sing of love, when love's unheard.

—*The Spectator.*

HUMOROUS.

The feelings of a pig are always pent up.

Firemen, as well as other people, like to talk of their old flames.

One who knows says that a soft corn is the hardest kind of a corn.

A game of baseball is like a buckwheat cake—a great deal depends on the batter.

The motion of a woman's jaws in chewing four caramels at once gives

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1881.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

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FOR 1881.

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1881.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On the evening of January 30th, another accident occurred on the N. C. Railroad, near Gibsonville, wrecking an entire freight train, killing two persons and wounding one.

—The publication of the Greensboro *Beacon* has been suspended. It is believed that some arrangement will be made by which the publication of that paper will be resumed.

—Charlotte is moving to have $100,000 spent in the construction of roads with the free use of stone. We believe that good roads "with the free use of stone," leading in every direction from our towns would be of incalculable value to country and towns.

Navigation of the Yadkin.

The subject of the navigation of the Yadkin river has been again brought up by the Reidsville *Times*, whose editor has been interviewing Mr. Frank Brown on the subject. Mr. Brown gives him this information:

"Two years ago through Senator Ransom, Mr. Brown got an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars from the government to that end, and last session an appropriation of twenty thousand more was made. Now he has had one set of working boats made, a derrick boat with a capacity of lifting three tons, a quarter boat forty-five feet, for the hands to stay in, that will take care of thirty men, stone boats and transfer boats. He will begin work early in the spring, right at the railroad bridge, six miles from Salisbury, and provided he can put on three sets of working boats at points along the river fifteen to twenty miles apart, he will have the river navigable to Bean's Shoals, sixty-one miles, in about two years time. Mr. C. B. Philips, of Norfolk Va., is the engineer in charge. This will open up transportation for hundreds of tons of the sweetest hay from the meadows along the river that are now shut out from market and hay compresses will be put right up. Besides this three cotton factories are already in progress to be built, and there are of iron, coal, and lime deposits equal to any in Virginia or Georgia. It will set going too a big thing in the barrel stave business. A Philadelphia party sometime ago bought land on the Yadkin with the view of going into this business, and so soon as the river is navigable the splendid timber will be turned into handsome profit."

"Lepper" Hughes won the belt in the late "walk round" in the Hall of the American Institute, New York. The champion walked 568 miles, 3 laps and 165 yards in 141 hours, 24 minutes and 20 seconds. This is the best time on record. Rowell's record was 566 miles and 63 yards, and Hughes covered it in 137 hours, 56 minutes and 20 seconds, or about 2½ hours ahead of Rowell. The gross receipts for gate money were not far from $14,000. Sixty per cent. of this would be $8,400. By an agreement among the walkers, John Ennis and Barney Wood, who have been employed to represent them in the box office, are to receive $500 for their week's services—$250 each. This leaves in round numbers $8,000 for the men themselves. It will go as follows: Hughes gets $3,200; Albert, $2,400; Vint, $1,200; Krohne, $800, and Howard, $400.

FROM AFRICA.—The Boers of Transvaal have defeated Sir George Colley in the passes of the Drakenberg mountains, with heavy losses in men and munitions. It is thought this will cause the surrender of all the British garrisons in the district. The Natal Boers assist their brethren across the line with cattle and horses. A troublesome campaign is probable.

—A bill was introduced in the Legislature on Friday last, to incorporate a railroad company of great importance. It is proposed to build a railroad from the coal mines in Wise county, Virginia, to Smithville, below Wilmington, a distance of 404 miles, utilizing in the route the Salem branch of the North Carolina Railroad, to Greensboro, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad to Fayetteville, and the Carolina Central road from probably Laurinburg to Wilmington, and requiring but some 120 miles of road to be built to fill the gaps. A bare charter only is asked for. This is one of the most important schemes yet devised for new railroad legislation. The coal mines thus sought to be connected with the deep water at the mouth of the Cape Fear, are said to be most extensive, and consist of cannel, bituminous and splint coal, and are estimated to contain one thousand million tons. But besides this, the road will open up a part of our rich State hitherto inaccessible, and rich in iron ores. The enterprise is represented at Raleigh by Gen. J. D. Imboden, of Virginia, and Mr. E. K. Hyndman, of Pennsylvania. We are pleased to learn that this important scheme has attracted the attention of the Ltgislature and is very favorably considered.

—Everybody should note the fact that the best remedy known for Coughs, Colds etc., is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Condensed from the Evening Visitor.

In SENATE, Tuesday, the bill to lay a tax of $500 on persons engaged in hiring or employing laborers to go out of the State was discussed.

The committee on the judiciary, offered a report relative to inquiring into the conduct of Judge Schenck. The committee fully exonorate Judge Schenck, saying that the charges are not well founded.

In the HOUSE bills were introduced allowing certain counties to levy special taxes, among others of no interest to our readers.

The following bills passed third reading:

To incorporate the Dan Valley and Yadkin River Railroad.

To provide for special jurors in capital cases.

To incorporate the South Atlantic and Ohio Railroad Construction and Operating Company.

To establish a criminal circuit of special courts in the State.

In SENATE, Wednesday, Resolution to amend the charter of Winston was introduced.

Bill to incorporate the North State Mining Company passed second and third reading.

In the HOUSE, bills were introduced in relation to public schools. To regulate continuances in civil and criminal courts.

A bill to make Dan River a lawful fence in Stokes county passed its second and third readings.

Senate resolution with regard to the repeal of the tax on brandy distilled from fruit, passed its several readings.

Bill to extend the time to redeem land sold for taxes was reported unfavorably on by the committee, and, on motion of Mr. Bradshaw, it was tabled.

In SENATE, Thursday, Trustees of the N. C. University were elected.

Bill to require the registration of Deeds was discussed.

Petitions against the manufacture and sale of liquor in the State were presented.

In the HOUSE, Resolutions of instruction to members of Congress in regard to the money due North Carolina from the sale of public lands, directing that the entire sum be devoted to the public school fund, passed its readings without opposition.

Mr. Carter, under a suspension of the rules, introduced a resolution to raise a select committee to inquire into the advisability of removing the political disabilities of ex Gov. W. W. Holden, and asked that the resolution take its place on the calendar.

Mr. Webster opposed its going upon the calendar, and insisted upon referring it to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The question was finally settled by a vote sending the resolution to the calendar.

In SENATE, Friday, Mr. Glenn, a bill to punish persons failing to enlist their names for taxation. Referred to Judiciary committee.

Bill to amend the law concerning divorce, was passed over informally. It was explained that the bill provides that the mother may provide by will for the care of her child where the father has failed so to do. Passed second and third readings.

Bill to prevent cruelty to animals, making it a penal offence. Bill passed its second and third readings. On motion bill to incorporate the Fayeteville and Winston Railroad Company, was taken up. Passed second and third readings.

In the HOUSE, Bill to provide for the election of county officers by the people was tabled, ayes 50, nays 42. Resolution to authorize the chairman of the committee on insance asylums to appoint a sub-committee to visit the asylums, was put on its several readings and passed.

A number of other bills were introduced, of no general interest.

During the week a considerable number of petitions were presented asking for a State prohibition Liquor law.

In SENATE, Saturday, the bill introduced relative to taxing persons employed in hiring laborers to leave the State, was taken up. The bill was discussed at length. Bill to provide for special jurors in capital cases, passed third reading.

In the HOUSE, the resolution favoring the proceeds of sale of public lands to be applied to common schools, was taken up, but on motion, postponed till Thursday next. Rules were at the same time suspended for the purpose of putting House bill providing for the consolidation of the Atlantic Coast Railway with the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad upon its several readings. This bill passed and was ordered to be engrossed.

In Congress, Jan. 29th, the reconsideration of the North Carolina contested election case was resumed.

Jones, of Texas, Greenbacker, advocated the claims of Martin, Republican, to his seat in Congress from this State.

Mr. Bisbee, of Florida, also spoke in favor of sitting member, Martin.

Mr. Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, then closed in a speech in support of the contestant, Yeates, after which a vote was taken on the minority resolution declaring the contestee, Martin, entitled to his seat. This was rejected — yeas 110, nays 117. A party vote with the exception of Felton and Stephens, of Georgia, who voted with the Republicans in the affirmative. The Greenbackers, with the exception of Ladd, of Maine, also voted in the affirmative. An unusually large number of pairs were announced previous to the decraration of this vote.

The question then recurred upon the first resolution of the majority report, declaring that J. J. Martin is not entitled to a seat. Agreed to--yeas 112, nays 106. The resolution declaring J. J. Yeates entitled to a seat was adopted—yeas 115, nays 103, and that gentleman appeared and took the oath of office.

—Allaquerqur, Jan. 29. A party arriving at Fort Craig on the 24th, reports that the "back board" on Fest's mail line was taken by the Indians about five miles west of San Jose, and the driver and one horse killed. A man and three women were surrounded by the Indians two miles from the same place. A. M. Robinson and seven Mexicans arrived on the scene in time to save their lives. A fight ensued and Robinson and his party were being worsted when four soldiers of the Ninth cavalry escorting a contractor's train arrived and put the Indians to flight. Mr. Robinson reports that three miners were killed on the 18th inst., at Chloride Gulch and the bodies of 4 women and children were brought to San Martial on the 23d, horribly mutilated and burned.

—Eighty-two buildings are now being constructed in High Point. That has always been our favorite point for a Railroad to this place.

—A Washington dispatch credits Prof. Riley, the entomologist, with saying that the seventeen year locusts will abound next June in Marquette and Green Lake counties, Wisconsin, in the neighborhood of Wheeling, West Virginia, and probably in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. They may also appear, he says, in the west part of North Carolina, in Northeastern Ohio, Lancaster county, Pa., and West Chester county, New York. There are two broods of these periodical locusts, one appearing once in seventeen years, and the other once in thirteen. Both broods will appear this year, but not in the same localities. The Professor says that the thirteen-year brood will probably be seen in Southern Illinois, in all of Missouri except the northwest corner, in Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina. The two kinds of locusts differ very little in appearance.

Ireland is ablaze with bonfires over the result of the recent trials, especially of the freedom of Parnell. Placards have been posted all over Ireland, advising the people to "watch and wait" and by no means precipitate a revolution, which is all the English want, to entirely crush the land leaguers. "The time had not come," says the card, "for any movement, but a quiet firmness is all that is wanted.

HOW CONGRESS PASSES A BILL.—In reply to a correspondent, who asks for information on this subject, the *New York Journal of Commerce* says: "One branch of Congress passes a bill and sends it to the other. If the latter adopts it precisely as it passed it then goes to the President for his approval. But if the bill is amended or changed on its passage in the other branch, it is sent back with such changes to the house in which it originated. If these are there adopted it then goes to the President, but if adopted, or adopted only in part, it again comes back to the second branch, where the vote is to recede from the amendments or to insist upon them. If the body insists, then a committee of conference is appointed, and notice being given to the other house, a like committee is appointed, and these two committees meet. If they agree on a report, then the bill as reported is voted on again in each house. If they disagree, each reports, and sometimes a new committee is appointed and sometimes the bill fails. But if it passes both houses then the President signs it, if he approves; if he disapproves, he returns it within ten days to the house in which it originated, with his objections. If that house passes it again by a two-thirds vote it becomes a law. There is no arbiter between any of the parties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The House committee on the census agreed to-day to report to the House of Representatives the Cox apportionment bill, with amendments, increasing the number of representatives from 301 to 311, and striking out the second and third sections of the bill, which provided that Representative or Representatives from any new State should be added to this number, and also the mode of electing Representatives. The new basis of apportionment is as follows: Alabama 8; Arkansas 5; California 5; Colorado 1; Connecticut 4, Delaware 1; Florida 2; Georgia 10; Illinois 19; Indiana 15; Iowa 10; Kansas 6; Kentucky 10; Louisiana 6; Maine 4; Maryland 6; Massachusetts 11; Michigan 10; Minnesota 5; Mississippi 7; Missouri 14; Nebraska 3; Nevada 1; New Hampshire 2; New Jersey 7; New York 32; North Carolina 9; Ohio 20; Oregon 1; Pennsylvania 27; Rhode Island 2; South Carolina 6; Tennessee 10; Texas 10; Vermont 2; Virginia 10; West Virginia 4; Wisconsin 8.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 18th 1880.

DR B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I have a very fine mare that has had a bone spavin for a long time I tried every thing man could devise to cure it but all in vain and was about to give it up when a friend of mine in this city came to me and recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure which I tried with grand results, removing that bone clear and clean and then I sent 25 cents to you for one of your illustrated Horse Books and I think there is no better book printed on the horse and his diseases. I have taken great interest in it and have since sold 18 copies for you to my neighbors and will try and do what good I can by getting them for others.

Yours truly,
G. W. MILLER.

—Hon. A. M. Scales has been sick in Washington, but is said to be much better.

—In the British Museum can be found Mother Shipton's original book, but an earlier manuscript of same bore date 1448. They contain nothing important, mere old woman's chatter, a jumble of vague forecasts of local interest which, like tons of such trash, would deservedly have remained in oblivion but for the enterprise of one Charles Hindley of Brighton, England, who in 1862 published what purported to be an exact reprint of the book. Interspersed with the senseless, as unfulfilled predictions, he had inserted ten or twelve lines. As examples:

"Carriages without horses shall go,
And iron shall swim through the sea;
Through mountains, men shall ride:
England shall at last admit a Jew, &c."

—a poor mystic effort to foretell the past history of engineering in England. The superstitious and lovers of the marvellous, ignorant of Hindley's fraud, introduced to make his book sell, seized upon these proofs of Mother Shipton's gift of prophecy. The prediction of the end of the world in 1881 he stole from Piazza Smith's and Philo Israel's interpretation of the hieroglyphics in the great gallery of the Pryamid. In this connection, there is high astronomical authority to contradict the story that a recently discovered planet is rushing through space in dangerous proximity to the sun. Observers say that there is nothing unusual in the planetary system.

PERU'S ARMY VANQUISHED.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres, dated Jan. 20th, says: "The Chilians have attacked and completely defeated the Peruvian Army at Miraflores. Gen. Pierola, President of Peru and Commander-in-chief of the Army, has fled. The Chilians occupied Lima, the capital, without resistance, on the 17th inst. Gen. Pierola's brother and the Peruvian Minister of War were taken prisoners. The Peruvian loss in the battle at Chorillos is said to have been 7,000 killed and 2,000 prisoners. Twenty-five thousand Peruvians were engaged in the battle at Miraflores. The Chilian loss in both battles was heavy. The diplomatic body at Lima have urged the conclusion of an armistice and ask that the person of Senor Pierola be respected."

—A wonderful discovery, Kendall's Spavin Cure. Read Advertisement.

—How to invest a dollar and make five, Buy a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure. See the adv't.

NEW BOOKS.—A lot of new Riverside Library publications just received at the Salem Bookstore.

THE
PHILADELPHIA TIMES.

The Times for 1881.

THE TIMES will enter the New Year with a larger circle of regular readers than it had at any previous period of its history, and the important events of the next year must steadily enlarge the field of independent journalism.

A new administration will be inaugurated; new political occasions will create new political duties; the great commercial and industrial prosperity of the country must stimulate progress and thrift in all sections, and the tendency of political power will be toward corruption and despotism, as it ever is when the people are diverted from the stern criticism of authority by peace and plenty.

THE TIMES will be in the future, as it has been in the past, absolutely independent of political parties, but earnestly and fearlessly devoted to integrity and patriotism in our statesmanship and to the freedom and sanctity of the ballot. Dependent party organs will continue to babble about party men and party measures; to excuse the public jobber and the demagogue; to suppress, pervert or deny the truth when party interests demand it, and to lavish the regulation praise of the servant to the master; but the growing intelligence of the age daily multiplies the readers of the independent newspaper, and the journals which best reflect the rapidly increasing independence of the people will be the great American journals of the future.

THE TIMES aims to reach the highest standard of the independent newspaper. It fearlessly opposes corruptionists and rings in all parties, whether in city, State or nation. It opposes every form of imperial political domination, whether represented by an individual, by a faction or by a party. It opposes sectionalism North and South as the demon of the Republic, and it demands public tranquility and the supremacy of liberty and law for every citizen of e Union.

THE TIMES will begin the New Year strengthened in all of its already exceptionally strong departments. Its Annals of the War will be continued in the WEEKLY EDITION, with specially interesting extracts therefrom in the other editions, and the contributors for 1881 to this important feature of the paper will be from the most distinguished soldiers and civilians of both North and South. Its large list of contributors in this and in foreign countries will be more than maintained; its reliable news correspondence is unsurpassed by that of any other journal of the country; its various departments essential to a complete newspaper for the home and family circle are constantly enlivened by fresh writers, and it will maintain the position it has won solely on its merits, as one of the most reliable and complete newspapers of the world.

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FOR 1881.

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Correspondence of Charlotte Observer

GEO. W. HINSHAW. W. M. HINSHAW

Fall and Winter Goods, 1880.

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20 Cases	of Prints,	40 Pieces Oil Cloth,	Cross Cut Hand & Wood Saws
5 "	of Dress Goods,	50 Bags Coffee,	3,000 lbs. Sole Leather.
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2 "	of Flannel,	25 Buckets Candy,	Hames, Traces and Collars,
2 "	of Linsey,	30 Boxes Soap,	2,000 lbs Pots, Skillets, Ovens and Lids.
5 Bales	Blankets and Quilts.	50 Barrels Syrups,	Tinware of every description
3 "	Ticking,	20 Grosses Snuff,	20,000 lbs. Meat and Lard,
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10 "	Plaids,	25 Cases Hats,	500 Bushels Clover, Orchard and other Grass Seeds,
20 "	Sheeting,	200 " Shoes and Boots,	40 doz. Buckets and Tubs.
15 Cases	Jeans, Cassimeres & Cloth,	40 Pkg.s Crockery and Glassware,	30 " Brooms,
20 doz.	Mens' white Shirts and Drawers,	100 Kegs Cut Nails.	30 Coils Rope,
15 "	Mens' and Ladies' Merino Shirts and Drawers.	20 " Horse & Mule Shoes,	200 Oak Kegs,
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March 21—26-12—1 year.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1881.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Special Notice.—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the Press office. We can print as *cheap* as the *cheapest*.

—Persons wishing to pay their newspaper subscriptions in wood, will please bring it along.

—SOUND BOX STOVE, 18 inches, modern style, for $3. $4 with pipe in. Enquire at this office.

—Day's length to-day 10 hours and 20 minutes.

—Weather springlike on last Saturday and Sunday.

—Miss Anna Hege, of Hope, Indiana, is on a visit to relatives in this place.

—Don't you forget the splendid Valentines at the Salem Bookstore.

—Major Yates and his surveying corps, are still at work around town, and vicinity.

—J. G. Sides killed a Guinea pig on Monday, 10 months old, weighing 277 pounds.

—We learn with pleasure that the Philharmonics will give another popular concert before spring.

—New Moon last Sunday at 7 o'clock 27 minutes in the evening. First Quarter on next Saturday.

—On Friday night an entertainment will be given in the Moravian church, consisting of pictures taken from the Old Testament.

—All of the ladies go to Mrs. Douthit's for Goods at cost during January.

—We learn that Charles Mock, Esq., who removed from Davidson County to California, is dead. No particulars received.

—We learn that Samuel C. Lemly, U. S. Navy, arrived safely at Queenstown, on the 17th January; probably sailed for Yokahama, Japan, on the 30th ult.

—The week ending on the 5th contains some remarkable anniversaries: Admiral Maury died on the 1st, 1873; Horace Greely born 3rd, 1811; Ole Bull, the violinist, was born on the 5th, 1810.

PICTURES.—Large pictures, framed, cheap at the Salem Bookstore.

—Rev. Dr. Rondthaler is delivering a series of sermons on Moses. They are highly instructive and interesting. A series of lectures will be delivered during this season by Dr. Rondthaler.

—Mrs. Douthit is selling that large stock of Winter Goods at cost.

—The store-house of the late W. C. Causey was purchased by Dr. Shelton and J. C. Buxton, for $1,600; and F. L. Moore bought the dwelling at $1,425, at the sale last week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—W. J. Cooper offers valuable woodland for sale.

Elder Wm. Turner offers his valuable house and lot, in Salem, for sale.

W. W. Craft offers choice lots of fruit trees, &c.

Go to Mrs. T. B. Douthit's store in Salem, and buy Shawls, Scarfs, Hoods, Felt Skirts. Merino Under-wear and Kid Gloves at cost, during January.

THE FENCE LAW.—We learn that a petition is being circulated in opposition to the fence law, to be forwarded to the Legislature, the object being to have the fence law modified that one-fifth of the voters of any township, by petition to the Board of County Commissioners, can have the fence law again submitted to the voters for its continuance or rejection.

A change, at this time, would entail considerable hardship upon many persons who have removed their fencing, and we think better let the matter rest for the present, at least, as it is.

☞ A fresh stock of Crowell's British Poets, in beautiful bindings, at the Salem Bookstore.

FAYETTEVILLE & WINSTON R. R.—It will be seen from the proceedings of the Legislature, that the Fayetteville & Winston Railroad charter has passed.

The Greensboro *Patriot* has the following upon the subject:

"The road is to run from Fayetteville to Winston by way of Asheboro and High Point. The general direction of the road is to be along the line of the old Fayetteville Plank Road, but the incorporators may use that line, or not, as they deem best. The design of this enterprise is to penetrate the region of the cotton factories and the splendid pine and mineral lands located within easy distance of the projected thoroughfare; and if sufficient encouragement is given, it may be extended into the tobacco, coal and iron regions of the uplands.

Mr. A. M. Farnum is the projector of this line and has a thorough knowledge of railroading. He commands the capital and will make his plans known to the public early in the spring.

Press Correspondence.

—Chopping frolics are common now in Davidson County. Wiley Nifong made one last Thursday, and Daniel Sink one on last Friday.

—C. C. Hite and wife have come home from Virginia.

—John Enochs cut his foot severely with an axe about a week ago.

—We hear that Larkin Charles, son of Washington Charles, of Davidson County, came near freezing during a trip South. He was crossing a bridge, when some of the horses became unmanageable and fell off. While getting the horses out of the water, Larkin got wet and benumbed with cold. B.

—Roll of Honor for the public colored school of Salem, N. C., for the week ending Jan. 28th, 1881:

L. T. Reed's School.—Clifton Hairston, George Hairston, Kepp Hairston, Billie Hairston, Lee H. Martin, W. T. Clark, Marshal Leneer.

Leah Dore's School.—Isabelle Mathers, Henry Adams, Edward Martin, Jno. Palmer, John Shultz, Alec. Franklin, John Mathers, Joseph Mitchell, Lee Oaks, John Oaks.

THE CONCERTS.

The concert of the Salem Philharmonic Society on the evening of the 26th ult., at the Chapel of Salem Academy, we can chronicle as a success. The Society was assisted, on this occasion, in bringing out the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini, by Mr. Fred. W. Jameson, a popular young tenor from New York City, the whole being under the able conductorship of Prof. D'Anna. It was a crowning achievement of the Club. All our *prime donne* were on the stage, while the *débutants* and *débutantes* had, each and all, been closely tested in advance. It was a fine thought which led the Society to select this work, which was not merely scrambled through by tribulation (as like works so often are), and that coupled to an ignorance of its real scope and demands. There are many young metropolitan societies that would not feel warranted in attacking such a piece of vocal writing, yet here we met no mild and colorless reading as might have robbed it of its pure inspiration. This creation was evidently conceived in some supreme moment of Rossini's genius, and executed while the mood possessed him. It is vital with power throughout,—not a dull passage in it. The choruses are master-pieces of exciting and heroic temper, and paint situations alone highly dramatic, embodying a distinct personality; you listen to a never halting progress, and find the whole expressing a complete and rounded unity. The harmony completes itself in the composer's familiar and masterly polyphonic movement for the voices. As for the *Arias*, they shivered, painfully, in the cold, for lack of fuller accompaniment than the piano. There was no back-ground—no atmosphere; this isolation from the warmth of orchestral help and coloring was sadly felt, for that adds so vastly to the grandeur of this, or, any work, as well as its clear comprehension. Had there been figured parts for two pianos, organ and piano, 'cello and piano, or with *basso continuo*, such aid would have added greatly to the effect. The Latin libretto was followed in rendering it.

We can only note, in brief, the charmingly varied contents of the work, and those who took them up. The opening solo and chorus went smoothly. Then came Mr. Fred. W. Jameson with the "Cujus Animam" tenor solo, in Ab to which he imparted a very correct rendering,—seeming to be a musician at home in his part, but we cannot say his voice won us, as we followed him; his manner is more winning. In the middle and lower register his tones are good, and he uses them to the best effect, but the more remote, high tones, are all strained, hard and unsympathetic; it seems as though we need never look, outside of sunny Italy, for a pure, round tone, coming from the chest in that highest tenor register. Sims Reeves, the great English tenor, owned this rich Italian legacy, proving a mine of ducats to him. Miss Rosa Mickey and Miss Emma Lineback sang the "Quis est Homo" duet, with admirable grace and finish. We have to "complain" of the Baritone air "Pro peccatis", for of ever feeling it the most uninviting of all the arias, but Sig. D'Anna took the part very agreeably. The lovely chorus and recitation, "Eia-Mater", in Andante, was splendidly executed; it is, unhappily, only too short, for such a lavish scoring of melody, purely, one could listen to always. We cannot help commending the *basso profundo*, Mr. E. Ebert, upon his singing, in this concerted selection,—he sang at his best.

The second part of the work opens with a tenor and quartette for mixed voices—"Sancta Mater," the latter being assigned to the Misses Mickey and Fries, Mr. Fred. W. Jameson and Dr. H. T. Bahnson. The piece is austere and trying, having only a faint glimmer of melody, here and there, to relieve its otherwise heavy harmony. It was treated unexceptionably. Miss A. Minung followed with the "Fac ut portem", for a mezzo soprano voice. The "Inflammatus" with its strong, marked character was given to Miss Mickey, regarding whose virtuosity we have spoken so frequently as to leave us no new adjective to cull from, and will only say that here, in her highest and best notes, she was superb—all was clear and pure. And she was splendidly supported by the chorus, which left no demand upon it unfulfilled; we cordially dislike certain of its boisterous, hammering measures, although they may be 'hammered' artistically. The last quartete in the work, the "Quando Corpus", in Bb., was very chastely interpreted by Mrs. Dr. Bahnson, Miss E. Lineback, Mr. Fred. W. Jameson and Mr. E. A. Ebert. Mrs. Bahnson's voice—never strong, though pure and well poised—came out well, in this. Miss Lineback took the second soprano part; she sings true, strong, and with perfect ease, but lacks fervor and warmth of interest in her work. The extremely intricate Finale Chorus—"In Sempiterna Sæcula" was given by the full force of the Society, grandly terminating the work, and carrying conviction to the audience, that those intrusted with its performance were capable of faithfully translating the Master's thought. It is stubbornly fugued, with a preponderance of rich minor phrasing. Miss Amelia Van Vleck and Prof. D'Anna were alternately at the piano throughout the various portions of the work. Upon this evening the Society had a noble opportunity of making itself felt, and of this it availed itself to the full. There were flaws, of course, yet, the exceedingly creditable performance—fair in all essential details, and so consummate and harmonious in the *ensemble*, should be answer sufficient to disarm the average local fault-finder—*soi-disant* critic. The conductor has, by dint of severe labor moulded the organization into a sympathetic and symmetrical whole, which follows him with a studied precision,—grasping and developing every shade of his interpretation with an unvarying fidelity. It was a difficult work to produce here in the provinces; yet, when we use that term (difficult) we know it covers a very broad field, and when in contrasting, we should have to draw the line below the very highest. The Stabat Mater, however, does belong to music of the very best class, and its production, and that of like works, cannot fail of having a great and elevating influence upon the growing taste for Art, at its best, in our community.

B.

—The Concert of the Philharmonics' at Brown's Hall, Winston, on Thursday evening last, was attended by a large and appreciative audience. The musical selections were well received and frequently applauded with enthusiasm. The selections of Mr. Jameson were pleasing and well managed, showing a cultivation equal to almost any emergency. Mr. Jameson made many friends here and we hope to see him again on a similar visit. It is highly gratifying to all that the Society has so successfully completed their engagement.

—J. S. R. Scovill, Morris, Ill., says:—When your "Only Lung Pad" came to hand, my son could not raise his head. He is now up and gaining every day.—See Adv.

MARRIED.

In this place, on the 27th January, by Rev. S. D. Franklin, Mr. IRVIN A. BLUM to Miss CLAUDE EDWARDS.

DIED.

In this county, Jan. the 31st, at eight o'clock, A. M., Mrs. V. S. BARROW, wife of Mr. Reuben Barrow.

"She died to sin; she died to care;
But for a moment felt the rod;
Then, rising on the viewless air,
Spread her light wings, and soared to God." W. T.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At the first Quarterly Conference for Winston station, M. E. Church South, Rev. W. H. Bobbitt, P. E., in the Chair, the following preamble and resolutions respecting the death of one of its oldest and most efficient members, ROBERT GRAY, on motion, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the fullness of time and the ripeness of a christian character, an honored and loved member of this Quarterly Conference has been removed by the hand of death from our midst and the church below to his eternal rest in that fair and happy abode "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Therefore,

Resolved, That in the life and character of our esteemed, departed brother, Robert Gray, we recognize a man who like Enoch of old, walked with God, and like Enoch of old denominated the friend of God, passed away from earth, its joys and sorrows, its hopes and disappointments, its trials and its triumphs, without suffering the ordinary pangs of death.

Resolved, That in his example he has left a shining pattern to those who would so strive in the pearl of great price, and in the end realize the welcome mandate, come thou faithful servant into the "joys of thy Lord."

Resolved, That as a church in common with his family and relatives, we mourn the loss of our deceased brother, and feel that in his death the church and the community at large has lost a friend, honest, faithful and true in all the relations of life.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this church is hereby tendered to the afflicted family of the deceased, and especially to that stricken mother in Israel who weeps the departure of her life-long staff and support, and for consolation point them to the fact that their loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That this memorial be spread upon the minutes of this Quarterly Conference, a copy furnished to the city papers, the Raleigh *Christian Advocate* and to the family of the deceased.

J. W. ALSPAUGH,
C. C. DODSON, } Com.
G. W. HINSHAW,

January 23, 1881.

STATE ITEMS.

—The Board of Agriculture, at its recent meeting, passed a resolution directing the State geologist to deliver, during the session of the Legislature, a lecture on the mineral wealth of the State, and one on the water powers of the State.

—Milton *Chronicle*: The White Burley tobacco, about which so much has recently been written, does not stand high in the eyes of good judges. Old planters say it is worthless as brown paper or oak leaves, and fit for nothing but to absorb licorice and be used as a cheat.

—Charlotte *Democrat*: It is to be hoped that the Legislature will authorize no more new counties unless it is willing to enlarge the Capitol to hold more Representatives. There are some little concerns now in existence called counties that ought to be abolished.

—One half interest in the Palmyra property in the "Happy Valley" belonging to the estate of the late Col. R. L Patterson, was sold last Friday for $4,000; N. H. Gwyn, Esq., being the purchaser.—*Lenoir Topic, Jan.* 27.

—The report of the Adjutant-General has been issued. The number of troops in the State Guard on the first January was 2,117, well armed. There are three regiments and a battallion of infantry, and a battallion of artillery, white, and two battallions of infantry, colored.

—The Raleigh *Visitor* says: A lot of colored people near Keyser, who are working in turpentine, built a small shanty, recently, and in order to keep the house from leaking, they put a good supply of mud on it. A few nights ago the top fell in and killed three of them.

—The board of directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, at a meeting held recently at the Yarborough House, in Raleigh, declared a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of the company, three per cent. payable March 1 and three per cent. September 1, 1881.

—Wilson Icard, a darkey of Cabarrus county, says the Concord *Sun*, is making a handsome thing at distilling sassafras oil. His distillery is near Bill Richard's residence. In a few months past, he netted over $600. One day last week, Wilson took 300 lbs. of oil to Salisbury and sold it for 37 cents per lb. This is a low price, as he says he has frequently realized 40 cents per lb. for his oil.

—"University Notes" in the Asheville *News*: The new map of the State, constructed under the direction of Prof. Kerr, will be issued shortly. It is in all respects a model map—one alike a credit to its director and to his chief assistant, Capt. Wm. Cain, C. E. ——Mr. James C. Taylor, for the past year one of the assistant chemists in the Experiment Station, has resigned. He is now located with Dr. A R. Ledoux & Co., chemists and assayers, 17 Cedar street, New York. ——Mr. Herbert B. Battle, of the Senior class, succeeds Mr. Taylor in the Station. Mr. Battle has shown a decided taste for scientific pursuits and a particular aptness in chemistry. We congratulate the director on his selection.

—At a meeting of the State Board of agriculture, held in Raleigh on Wednesday, Col. A. Pope, general passenger agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, and other railway lines in Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, was elected general immigration agent for North Carlina.—*News and Observer.*

—Laurinburg *Enterprise*: We understand the present Legislature has been applied to for a charter for a new railroad, originating somewhere in Virginia and connecting with the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad at its terminal in the northern part of this State. This company purpose using the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad to Fayetteville, then buying the Florence road and laying the track on the present grading, connecting with the Carolina Central about Shoe Heel, using the Carolina Central towards Wilmington, building a new road from a convenient point on the last mentioned road across to Smithville. It is claimed that this will be a nearer route from North to South by about 300 miles. We hope the charter applied for will be granted.

News of the Week.

—Only $1 for each $25,000 of personal property is said to have been given for foreign missions last year.

—Brazil, covering nearly half of South America, has a population of 17,000,000, of which over a million are slaves.

—It is estimated that the sugar-cane crop of Louisiana will yield this year 38,000 hogsheads of sugar, and 13,000,000 gallons of molasses.

—Director Burchard, of the United States mints, estimates the annual consumption of gold and silver in manufactures and the arts at $12,000,000. $7,000,000 of which is gold.

—On Wednesday, the 26th ult., on the 30th ballot, Howard E. Jackson, Democrat, was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Tennessee.

—There were 23,767 applications to enter the United States regular army last year, when only 5,000 men were wanted. Of the 5,000 who were accepted 3,441 were born in America.

—A hundred and fifty thousand acres of land in Missouri have been sold to a Scotch land company, and they will be lotted out to a colony of Scotch farmers who are coming over very soon.

—Wm. W. Archer, reporter for the Richmond *State*, obtained a prize of $1,000 for a paper written for Hinton Rowan Helper, a native of North Carolina, and now of St. Louis, in advocacy of constructing a longitudinal double track steel Railway through North, Central and South America.

—Probably at least twenty seats in the next House from various congressional districts of the South will be contested. Every seat from Mississippi will be contested except that of Mr. Money, from the third district. Mr. Money says that he has no doubt his seat would be contested, too, except for the fact that no Republican candidate ran in his district.

1881.
VALENTINES
1881.

CALL EARLY
At Salem Bookstore.

PRANG'S VALENTINES,
New design. Very fine and beautiful,
FISHER'S LACE PAPER,
EMBOSSED CARD VALENTINES
AND LOTS OF COMICS.

The assortment is now complete, and the public is invited to examine them before buying elsewhere.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

VALUABLE.
HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

The undersign wishes to sell his valuable house and lot on Main Street, Salem. The lot is large, containing a good garden and grass lot. The dwelling is a two story frame building, conveniently arranged. Good basement and cellar. The out buildings consist of sheds and stables, all in good repair WM. TURNER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 27, 1881.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishes to sell a tract of land lying on the Belews Creek Road, adjoining the lands of W. H. Wheeler, Lemly and Brooks and John Masten, containing 60 acres, more or less. The land is well timbered, and within one mile of Winston.

W. J. COOPER, Agent.

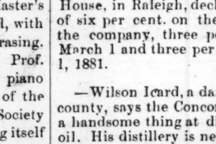
CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.

All kinds of fruit trees and small fruit plants at unusually, low rate, prices and descriptions sent free. Address

N. W. CRAFT.

Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.

GET THE BEST.



If you intend some day to get
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED,
"DO IT NOW."
THE NEW EDITION
Contains over 118,000 Words,
1928 Pages, 3000 Engravings,
Four Pages Colored Plates,
4600 NEW WORDS and Meanings,
Biographical Dictionary
of over 9700 Names.

THE "most beautiful and complete English Dictionary."
HAS 3000 Engravings, nearly three times as many as any other Dict'ry.
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The "highest authority of the Courts in definition."—*Chief Justice Waite.*
An almost universal authority in deciding the meaning of words.
No other Dictionary has been bought by any State to supply its Schools.
Dictionary on which nine-tenths of the School Books of the country are based.
Authority in the Government Printing Office at Washington. Jan. 1881.
Recommended by State Supt's Schools in 36 States, and 50 College Pres'ts.
Dictionary that has been placed in more than 32,000 public schools in U.S.

THE STANDARD

IS IT NOT THE STANDARD?
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
Also Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary.
1040 Pages Octavo, 600 Engravings.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush	$1 25 to $1 50
Wheat, (red) " "	1 00 to 1 10
Corn, per bushel,	60 to 70
Oats, " "	50 to 55
Rye, " "	90 to 1 00
Barley, per bush	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred	3 00 to 3 75
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	00 to 00
Peas, (white,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (white,)" "	00 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 00
Pork,	7 to 8
Country Meat, (hog round,)	8 to 09
" Hams'	10 to 12
Green Apples per bushel,	00 to 0 00
Eggs, per dozen	15 to 20
Butter, per pound,	20 to 25
Tallow, " "	5 to 0
Beeswax," "	20 to 20
Flax Seed, per bushel,	80 to 0 90
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	75 to 1 00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	50 to 75
Cabbage, per pound,	1½ to 2
Chickens, per dozen,	1 50 to 2 00
Hay, per hundred	50 to 75
Fodder, per hundred bdls,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs,	00 to 00
Blackberries,	0 to 00
Whortlleberries	0 to 00
Dried Cherries	0 to 00
Dried Apples	0 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

New Red Lugs,	2 50 to 3 50
New Bright and Common,	3 50 to 4 00
New Bright, Good,	5 00 to 7 00
" " Fine,	8 00 to 10 00
New Fillers, Common	4 00 to 5 00
" " Good,	6 00 to 8 00
New Wrappers, mediums	20 00 to 30 00
" " Good,	40 00 to 50 00
Fancy Wrappers,	60 00 to 75 00

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements' Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 6.45. a. m., and every day at 3.15, p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 11:20 a. m., and every day by 11.55, p m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Tobaccoville, Dalton, Bliss and Flat Shoals Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton Walnut Cove and Meadows. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m. Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

YADKINVILLE, via Winston, Lewisville, Panther Creek Conrad's and Charity closes every day except Sunday at 5:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday by 3, p. m.

ROCKFORD, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6, p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Yokely, Advance and Elbaville. Closes every Tuesday and Friday at 5:30, a. m. Due Tuesday and Friday by 7, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

DIARIES at the SALEM BOOK STORE, Cheap.

A Cough, Cld or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.** For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. **Public speakers** and **singers** use them to clear and strengthen the **Voice.** Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle

—A few copies of MOORE'S NEW HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA for sale at SALEM BOOKSTORE. Apply early.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

—FOR SALE.—Valuable house and lot on Main Street, Salem. Enquire at the Book Store.

Administrator's Notice.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as administrator, with will annexed, on the estate of the late Levin R. Brietz on the 30th day of October, 1880, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said Levin R. Brietz, to make immediate payment and settlement to me. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me, lawfully authenticated, on or before the 1st day of November, 1881, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

L. A. BRIETZ,
Adm'r with will annexed of Levin R. Brietz.
This 30th day of October, 1880.-44 tf.

GOLD Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 126 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home overnight. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages in the business fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

MULE COLT for sale. Enquire of John H. Zevely, or of E. J. Spaugh, at Friedberg store.

PAY YOUR
CORPORATON TAXES.

TAX PAYERS will please call on me and pay their Corporation Taxes. It is hoped that the taxes will be paid promptly in order that the interest as well as principal of indebtedness may be paid.

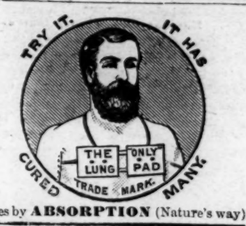
The taxes for this year are levied as follows: On the Poll, $1 20; Road Tax, $3.00; and 40 cents on $100 value of all property, solvents, &c

L. N. CLINARD, Sec. and Treas.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 22d, 1880.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to H. A. Siddall are requested to come forward and settle with the undersigned and save cost.

J. W. HUNTER, Trustee.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 16, 1880.



Cures by ABSORPTION (Nature's way)

ALL LUNG DISEASES, THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING TROUBLES,

It **DRIVES INTO** the system curative agents and healing medicines.

It **DRAWS FROM** the deceased parts the poisons that cause death.

Thousands Testify to its Virtues.

YOU CAN BE RELIEVED & CURED.

Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily Applied and **RADICALLY EFFECTUAL** Remedy.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of **Price, $2,** by

Send for Testimonials and our book, "THREE MILLIONS A YEAR" sent free

The "Only" Lung Pad Co.
Williams Block,
DETROIT, Mich.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

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THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First, Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages printed in the most beautiful style, *profusely illustrated with splendid engravings*, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent Advances in the Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronmy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science will be found in the Scientific American.

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MUNN & CO.,
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Branch Office, corner F & 7th Streets, Washington, D. C.

North Carolina Farmer. Persons wishing to commence the new year by subscribing for the *N. C. Farmer*, published in Raleigh, one of the best papers of the kind published in the South, will please leave their names, accompanied by one dollar, at the Press office, and they will receive the *Farmer* for one year.—tf.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Jan. 23, 1881.	No. 47 Daily.	No. 43. Daily.	No. 19. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 35 a m	3 38 p m	6 30 a m
" Salisbury	5 51 a m	5 40 p m	10 20 p m
" High Point	7 25 a m	7 02 p m	2 30 p m
Arrive Greensboro	7 58 a m	7 35 p m	3 50 p m
Leave Greensboro	9 55 a m		5 00 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	12 04 a m		11 05 p m
" Durham	12 43 p m		11 57 a m
" Raleigh	1 59 p m		3 00 a m
Leave "	4 00 p m	6 00 a m	
Arrive Goldsboro	6 20 p m	9 45 a m	

No. 47.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 43.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Jan. 23, 1881.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 20. Daily. ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	9 50 a m	6 40 p m	
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	10 30 p m	
Leave	12 10 p m		6 30 a m
Arrive Durham	4 30 p m		8 55 a m
" Hillsboro	5 18 p m		10 20 a m
" Greensboro	7 25 p m		2 30 p m
Leave "	8 40 p m	10 05 a m	m.
Arrive High Point	9 45 p m	10 37 a m	
" Salisbury	10 40 p m	11 32 a m	
" Charlotte	12 25 a m	1 47 p m	

No 48.—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch, at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west

No. 42.—Connectsat Air-Line Junc. with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-East.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday		10 15 p m
Arrive Kernersville "	"	10 25 p m
Arrive Salem "	"	12 15 p m
Leave Salem "	"	4 20 p m
Arrive Kernersville "	"	5 10 p m
Arrive Greensboro "	"	6 20 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change.

Run both ways with Trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on Trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

A. POPE.
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va

Pay Your Taxes!

THIRD CALL.

Branson Beeson's, Wednesday, Jan.		12.
Ed. Linville's, Thursday,	"	13.
Buck Marshall's, Friday,	"	14.
Winston, Saturday,	"	15.
Haislip's, Monday,	"	17.
William Fulp's, Tuesday,	"	18.
Roberson's Mill, Wednesday,	"	19.
Kernersville, Thursday,	"	20.
Matthew's Mill, Friday,	"	21.
Winston, Saturday,	"	22.
Union Cross, Monday,	"	24.
Nissen's Shop, Tuesday,	"	25.
Henry Shoaf's, Wednesday,	"	26.
Adam Nifong's, Thursday,	"	27.
Lewisville, Friday,	"	28.
Winston, Saturday,	"	29.
Brookstown, Monday,	"	31.
Elijah Reed's, Tuesday,	February,	1.
Bethania, Wednesday,	"	2.
Lewis Bitting's, Thursday,	"	3.
Styres' Mill, Friday,	"	4.
Winston, Saturday,	"	5.
Tim Booze's, Wednesday,	"	9.
Salem Town Hall, Thursday,	"	10.

The Taxes assessed are 55½ cents on every $100 valuation of property and $1 72 on the poll. The Railroad Tax Collector will attend at the same times and places.

TAKE NOTICE.

All back Taxes of 1879 not paid at this round will be charged cost and collected according to law. AUG. FOGLE, Sheriff.

Dec. 23—tf

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness, Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

IMPROVED EXCELSIOR KIDNEY PAD

CURE YOUR BACK ACHE

And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the

Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad.

It is a MARVEL of HEALING and RELIEF.

Simple, Sensible, Direct, Painless, Powerful.

It **CURES** where all else fails. A **REVELATION** and **REVOLUTION** in Medicine. Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, **$2.**

ADDRESS

This is the Original and genuine Kidney Pad. Ask for it and take no other.

The "Only" Lung Pad Co.
Williams Block,
DETROIT, Mich.

The People's Press
FOR 1881.

TERMS:

ONE YEAR,	$1 50
SIX MONTHS,	75
THREE MONTHS,	50
TEN COPIES FOR	12 50

THE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday Morning,

and has a circulation in the counties of Forsyth, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes and Guilford, as well as a fair circulation in other parts of the State, and in the West, and Northwestern and Southwestern States among emigrated North Carolinians.

The publishers will endeavor, more than ever before, to make the Press

A First-class Newspaper.

The Miscellaneous Department

will receive careful attention, giving choice fireside reading and much general information.

The Local Department

will be as complete and reliable as possible.

The State and General News

will have a large share of attention.

The Farmer

will find our Agricultural Department as practical and useful as we can make it. We request all our friends to send us statements of the result of experiments with their crops and we will publish them for the benefit of our readers.

The Markets

will be given carefully corrected every week.

We earnestly request the co-operation of every *subscriber, friend* or *reader* of the paper in extending its circulation.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., April, 1880.

Wide-Awake Farmers

Who now, like men in other callings, believe in improvement, in studying up their work, its needs and opportunities for advancement, will find a safe adviser in

The American Farmer,

Aptly and justly styled by its friends

"OLD RELIABLE,"

in whose pages experience and progress go hand in hand, and to which the ablest and most successful men and women of this section contribute their best thoughts in every department of Farm Life and Work.

Abreast of the times, alive to the discoveries of *Science*, yet testing all by the touch-stone of *practice*, new acquaintances will soon prove it a trusty companion for thinking farmers and planters, fruit-growers and gardeners, stock-raisers and dairymen, whilst its old friends will realize that, as during the lifetime of two generations, (since 1819,) it continues to be the sincere and unpurchasable advocate and representative of the farmers

Wigwam and His Gate.

Mr. Wigwam is a farmer, and recently one of those agents that infest the country came along and tucked off upon him an automatic gate. The gate was so arranged that the weight of a person approaching it would cause it to rise, and when they had passed under it, down it would come. This gate was painted red, and the day after it was put in position, a cross bull, owned by Mr. Wigwam, discovered it. A bull somehow has a rooted antipathy for that hue, and this animal no sooner discovered the gate than it made a rush to gore it. Of course, as the bull approached the gate, his weight caused it to rise, and he passed under it, and his failure to hit anything solid, seemed to affect him about as it does a man to go up a dark stairway, and when he had reached the top, think there is one stair more, and step for it, and bring his foot down so hard that it makes the sole tingle as if slapped by a shingle, and leaves the print of the boot on the floor.

When the bull recovered a little and looked back and saw the gate, which had come down, in its original position, he couldn't quite understand how he got past it, and what had happened, and he stood and thrashed himself with his tail, and thought of it for a minute, and then tried it again. Same result. Bull more puzzled than ever and awful mad. Another trial. Bull only succeeds in rooting his nose into the ground. Bull almost delirious with rage. Wigwam, who is watching him from the house, in same condition with laughter. The bull evidently made up his mind to hit that gate or die in the attempt, and he tried the thing seven more times, and yet the gate stood there, every time, when he looked back. Then having wrenched himself and scraped the hide off his nose, and got quite out of breath, the animal became discouraged and drew aside and merely watched the gate.

But Wigwam hadn't had enough of the fun. He took a mirror, and went out and climbed upon the gate and caught the sunlight on the mirror, and flashed it in the bull's eyes to madden him. It did. The bull rushed once more at the gate. Wigwam expected the gate to rise up with him and let the bull pass. But his weight held it down. The bull hit the gate square, Wigwam was knocked forty feet, and got his eyes and mouth full of dirt, and was badly skun. The mirror was shattered. And the bull caught both horns and one foot in the gate, which broke from its fastenings, and he went madly careering about with it, struggling to release himself, and Wigwam didn't dare go to his rescue, and was too much hurt to do anything, anyway, and finally the bull, after tearing up everything in reach, threw himself and broke his neck. Loss, $300.

Wigwam lays all the blame on the gate agent, which, perhaps, is natural. —*Boston Post.*

No Fascinations in Snakes.

I have seen, says *Nature*, a guinea-pig, after finding no place of exit from the cage, quietly settle itself down in the midst of the coils of an Australian constrictor, shut its eyes and go to sleep. Ten minutes afterward the snake had moved and the guinea-pig was washing its face with its paws. Not once, but a dozen times, a rabbit has nibbled the nose of a River Jack viper in a pretty, inquiring way, heedless of the strong blows the reptile would administer with its snout to the impertinent investigator of that queer-looking object. For fully ten minutes one day a rabbit sat gazing at the poised and threatening head of a puff adder, now and then reaching forward to smell the reptile's nose, and anon sitting on its hind legs to wash its ears, and again returning to the "fascinating" object of its inquiries. If, during that time, the rabbit had fallen into the state of trance, it was so soon released from that condition as to be able to attend to its own comfort and busy itself about its toilet. The birds show no more recognition than the other animals of the dangerous position in which they are placed. We see them hopping about on the snakes, and picking lustily at their scales; sitting on the branches preening their feathers and behaving themselves just as though no such dreadful (or piercing?) sensation as "fascination" was possible. I saw once a sparrow perched upon the body of a snake twisted round a branch and preening itself. By-and-bye a constrictor crept up slowly, touched the bird with its nose, and then threw the crushing folds around it. The deliberate approach of the snake and the unconscious attitude of the sparrow, concerned about its private affairs, would have staggered an ordinary believer in "fascination." I have closely watched the behavior of snakes intent on feeding. It may be a sudden rush, when the victim has no time to see its enemy, or the gradual, lazy advance of the reptile; in either case the doomed victim betrays no suspicion of danger, at least so far as I have been able to ascertain after passing some hundreds of hours contemplating the snakes in the unequaled representative collection of the Zoological society.

Singular Discovery of a Diamond.

Mr. Jaddus Gogaien, of Kent county, and Mr. Michael W. Coughlin, of Newcastle, N. B., have gone to England, principally to dispose of a diamond, or a supposed diamond, which was found by Mr. Coughlin among the stones at the ballast wharf, Newcastle. The supposition is hat it was brought out from the East Indies in ballast. The prize is oval-shaped, weighs thirty-five carats, has apparently very little outer crust, and is colorless and not distinguishable from water. It is transparent, and if it is a diamond of good quality, is very valuable. It is said they were offered $500 for the article in the North, but refused. The arrangement by which Mr Gogaien became half owner in this gem is to the effect that he pays the expenses of the trip to England, by which it is expected to effect a sale. Mr. Gogaien also takes about 100 pearls, gathered in the North from oysters and black clams, the latter, when found in waters used for steam driving, often containing pearls which find a ready sale at a high price. A few of these are quite large, and should be worth considerable.—*Moncton (N. B.) Times.*

Laws for the Million.

A note dated on Sunday is void.

If a note be lost or stolen it does not release the maker; he must pay it.

An indorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with notice of its dishonor within twenty-four hours of its non-payment.

Each individual in partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm, except in cases of special partnership.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

An agreement without consideration is void.

Signatures in lead pencil are good in law.

A receipt for money is not legally conclusive.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

A contract made with a minor is voidable.

A contract made with a lunatic is void.

Checks or drafts must be presented for payment without unreasonable delay.

A Phosphorescent Lamp.

This simple method of making a phosphorescent lamp is given: Cleanse oyster shells by well-washing expose them to a red heat for half an hour, separate the clearest parts, and put into a crucible in alternate layers with sulphur. Then heat to redness for at least an hour. When cold, break the mass, and separate the whitest part for use. If inclosed in a bottle, the figures of a watch may be seen by the aid of the light emitted. To renew the luminosity of the mass, expose the bottle each day to the sun or other strong light. The sulphide of calcium will thus be made to absorb light, which will be available throughout the night.

HUMAN TREES.

How the Bheel Robbers of India Escape From Their Pursuers.

All those who feel a sufficient interest in the subject to study or notice the facts must at times be struck with amazement at the wonderful resemblance of certain insects and other animals to vegetable and inanimate objects. So exact is this resemblance in some instances as to deceive the most experienced. Wallace, the great naturalist, was very anxious to secure a specimen of a certain brilliant butterfly, but was unable for some time to capture one on account of the creature's sudden unaccountable and mysterious disappearance. He finally discovered that the outside of this insect's wings was an exact representation of a leaf. When the butterfly alighted upon a shrub and closed its wings it completely deceived even this experienced scientist. Some species of lobsters found at Bermuda so closely resemble submarine stones, even to the coating of sea weeds, that I have passed by an aquarium containing them supposing the tank to be uninhabited. The common katydid, whose constantly-repeated notes, late in summer, warn us of the approaching frosts, has a representative in South America, whose wings not only resemble a green leaf, but, to add to the deception, the tips of the wings are ragged and discolored, having the exact appearance of a leaf that has been disfigured from the attacks of caterpillars. I once had one in my studio, and it was with great difficulty that I could convince visitors that it was not an artificial insect with wings made of real leaves. In the snow-covered regions of the North the foxes, hares, bears and birds, with very few exceptions, assume the prevailing white color of the surrounding objects. Man has not been blind to these hints. There are various tribes of savages who successfully imitate stumps and stones by remaining immovable in crouching positions so as to baffle their pursuers.

This mimicry is carried to a wonderful degree of perfection in India. That strange country, as Dr. Latham says, "of a teeming, ingenious, and industrious but rarely independent population. It is a country of an ancient literature and ancient architecture." A country where such a society as the murderous thugs is possible; a country where robbers are educated from childhood for the profession in which they take great pride, openly boasting of their skill. One of our most skillful and adroit bank robbers would be considered by these India experts but a bungling amateur.

The scientific manner in which these robbers prepare for their raids shows a thorough knowledge of the dangers of their calling, and the best guards against the same, choosing darkness for their forays. When their dusky bodies are least observable they remove their clothes, anoint themselves with oil, and with a single weapon, a keen-edged knife suspended from their neck, creep and steal like shadows noiselessly through the darkness. If detected, their greasy and slippery bodies assist them in eluding capture, while their razor-bladed knife dexterously severs the wrist of any detaining hand. But the most ingenious device to escape capture is that shown by the Bheel robbers. It often happens that a band of these robbers are pursued by mounted Englishmen, and unable to reach the jungle, find themselves about to be overtaken upon one of those open plains which have been cleared by fire, the only shelter in sight being the blackened trunks or leafless branches of small trees that perished in the flames. For men so skilled in posturing this is shelter enough. Quickly divesting themselves of their scanty clothing, they scatter it with their plunder in small piles over the plain, covering them with their shields so that they have the appearance of lumps of earth and attract no attention. This accomplished, they snatch up a few sticks, throw their bodies into a contorted position, and stand or crouch immovable until their unsuspicious enemies have galloped by.

When all is safe they quickly pick up their spoil and proceed upon their way.

The Rev. J. D. Woods, gives an interesting account of these marvelous mimics. I quote the following:

"Before the English had become used to these maneuvers, a very ludicrous incident occurred. An officer, with a party of horse, was chasing a small body of Bheel robbers, and was fast overtaking them. Suddenly the robbers ran behind a rock or some such obstacle, which hid them for a moment, and when the soldiers came up the men had mysteriously disappeared. After an unavailing search, the officer ordered his men to dismount beside a clump of scorched and withered trees; and the day being very hot, he took off his helmet and hung it on a branch by which he was standing. The branch in question turned out to be the leg of a Bheel, who burst into a scream of laughter, and flung the astonished officer to the ground. The clump of scorched trees suddenly became metamorphosed into men, and the whole party dispersed in different directions before the Englishmen could recover from their surprise, carrying with them the officer's helmet by way of trophy."
—*Scientific American.*

Fretting.

There is one sin which it seems to me is everywhere and by everybody underestimated, and quite too much overlooked in our valuations of character. It is the sin of fretting. It is as common as air, as speech; so common that unless it rises above its usual monotone we do not even observe it. Watch any ordinary coming together of people, and see how many minutes it will be before somebody frets—that is, makes a more or less complaining statement of something or other, which most probably, every one in the room, or the stage, or the car, or the street corner, as it may be, knew before, and which most probably nobody can help. Why say anything about it? It is cold, it is hot, it is wet, it is dry; somebody has broken an appointment, ill-cooked a meal; stupidity or bad faith somewhere has resulted in discomfort. There are always plenty of things to fret about. It is simply astonishing how much annoyance and discomfort may be found in the course of every day's living, even at the simplest, if one only keeps a sharp eye out on that side of things. Even Holy Writ says we are born to trouble as sparks fly upward, in the blackest of smoke, there is a blue sky above, and the less time they waste on the road the sooner they will reach it. Fretting is all time wasted on the road.—*Helen Hunt.*

Pottery in the United States.

There are now eight hundred potteries in the United States, the total products of which supply fifty per cent. of the wares annually consumed, the chief centers of the industry being Trenton, the capital of New Jersey, and East Liverpool, in Ohio.

The former city offered peculiar attractions to the potter, both from its railways and canals connecting it with the great cities of the Union, and its nearness to mines of the raw material. West and southwest lie the coal, kaolin, spar and quartz mines of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and eastward the fire and white clays of New Jersey.

The clays of Ohio, Missouri and Indiana, and abundance of fuel, have built up East Liverpool, making it the ceramic center of the West. For thirty years it has been engaged in the manufac ure of the ordinary Rockingham and yellow wares, furnishing the greater portion of the two million dollars' worth annually produced in this country. It was not until 1873 that white ware of any description engaged the attention of the Liverpool potters—to-day white granites, semi-chinas and "cream-color" are manufactured in fourteen thriving establishments, and one or two firms are experimenting in china.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Minneapolis stands first as a milling center in the world—Milwaukee second and St. Louis, which a few years since was far ahead, third.

NEWS EPITOME.

Eastern and Middle States.

APOLLOS R. WETMORE, one of the best-known of New York merchants, and a philanthropist who in his time has given thousands of dollars in the cause of charity, is dead in his ninetieth year.

AN earthquake shock lasting about ten seconds was felt the other day in Bath, Me., and surrounding country. At first there was a loud report followed by a rumbling sound as of a heavy team passing over the frozen ground. Windows rattled and distinct oscillations were felt.

GREAT damage was done in New York city and vicinity by one of the severest storms of wind and sleet felt in many years. A large number of telegraph poles came tumbling to the ground, and all telegraphic communication was for a time stopped, while walking through the streets was a matter of extreme difficulty and danger.

THE assistant United States treasurer at New York has forwarded to the newspapers the following warning in regard to notes that have been tampered with for fraudulent purposes: Please call the attention of the public to the fact that recently many United States notes, mostly five's, have been rejected by this office for the reason that such notes have not been complete, but have been composed of parts of seperate notes pasted together. These notes have been tampered with for fraudulent purposes, are shorter than the genuine, and when composed of pieces of less size than a full half note are worthless, as the department declines to redeem less than half a note unless it can be shown by satisfactory affidavit that the missing portion has been completely destroyed.

DAVID JONES, a brewer who died in New York a few days ago, left $11,000,000 to be divided among his brothers and sisters.

THE Atlantic express train coming east on the Erie railway was wrecked five miles west of Owego, N. Y., and five men—four postal clerks and one express messenger—were burned to death in their cars. The baggage-master and eleven passengers were slightly hurt, and the engine-tender and six cars were burned.

THE famous dining-room in the Metropolitan hotel, New York, was for the second time destroyed by fire the other morning, causing an estimated loss of $50,000. There was for a time great consternation among the hotel guests, all of whom, however, escaped.

THE damage to the telegraph companies in New York by the recent storm is variously estimated at from $100,000 to $1,000,000. The cost of repairs alone is $100,000, and the loss from receipts is very large.

A GERMAN living on charity in New Haven is reported to have fallen heir to an estate estimated variously at from $25,000,000 to $40,000,000, left him by an uncle. The mayor of Hamburg and several other German notables recently arrived in this country to take steps for settling the estate.

LAST year 327,371 foreigners came into the United States through the port of New York. Of the total emigrant arrivals 112,119 went to the Western States and 63 368 to the Eastern States, while 137,561 remained in New York State. Among the nationalities Germany was represented by 104 264 emigrants; Ireland, 66,399; England, 33,768; Sweden, 35 217; Italy, 11,190.

BILLS have been introduced in both houses of the New York legislature to prevent the recent consolidation of the telegraph companies.

OSCAR A. RICE has been arrested in Boston charged with the embezzlement of about $15,000 of funds belonging to the government while employed as internal revenue collector at Baton Rouge, La., four years ago.

THE vote at the election of General William J. Sewell to the United States Senate by the New Jersey legislature stood: Senate—Sewell, 12; Randolph, 5. House—Sewell, 32; Randolph, 26.

Western and Southern States.

GEN. BENJAMIN HARRISON was elected United States Senator by the Indiana legislature, receiving in the house 57 votes to 39 for Gray and 1 for De la Matyr, and in the senate 22 votes to 23 for Gray and 2 for De la Matyr.

S. R. J. MCMILLAN has been re-elected United States senator from Minnesota.

Two colored men were arrested for brutally assaulting and then murdering Miss Bessie Werts, a young lady living near Prosperity, S. C. They confessed their guilt and were taken from jail by a crowd of men and lynched.

DAMAGE to the amount of more than $200,000 has been done by floods in and about Portland, Oregon.

Two persons—a man and a woman—were fatally injured and four others were badly hurt by a train's being thrown from the track near Pond Creek, Ill.

JAMES FRENCH, while dancing a jig on top of a moving freight car at Richmond, Va., neglected to notice a bridge ahead, and was knocked off the train and killed.

THE recent extreme and unusually cold weather in Florida caused hundreds of thousands of oranges to drop from the trees. One hundred thousand fell from the branches of one grove at Palatka.

FOUR firemen were fatally injured by a falling wall at a fire in Chicago.

A MORTGAGE for $50,000,000 has been executed by the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific road to the Central Trust company of New York.

GENERAL CHARLES VAN WYCK, formerly of New York, was elected United States Senator by the Nebraska legislature upon the seventeenth ballot.

A TERRIBLE tragedy by which three, perhaps four, men lost their lives, is reported in a Louisville dispatch, which says: A few nights ago some one fired a hayrick belonging to Henry Yarnell. While Yarnell was searching for the incendiaries, assisted by a man named Howe, he was shot through the brain. Howe was also shot in the mouth, and dangerously, perhaps fatally, wounded. The next day two men named Brooks and Griffey were arrested on suspicion. Being some distance from the jail they were confined in a blacksmith's shop where they were guarded by two men. During the night a noise was heard at the windows, and almost simultaneously two rifles were fired, the bullets entering the brains of the two prisoners, causing instant death.

MOUNT BAKER in Washington Territory is reported to be in a state of active eruption.

DISPATCHES from various points in the South report heavy snow falls.

ON two days recently Apache Indians in the vicinity of San Marial, New Mexico, killed fifteen persons and wounded several more.

A SNOW-STORM is such an unusual event at Wilmington, N. C., that when one occurred the other day the whole city was excited over the rare spectacle, and in the evening many ladies were in the streets snowballing.

SEVERAL years ago a beautiful young lady named Eads, living in Pike county, Ind., died suddenly. Recently her family received an anonymous letter saying that the body was stolen by Doctors Joseph and Thomas Aust, of Winslow, Ind., and two others; that the jewelry buried with the body was thrown into the Potaka river, the grave clothes were burned and the body dissected in a barn near Winslow; that the bones were set up in skeleton form and were then standing in the office of Dr. Thomas Aust. The relatives on opening the grave found only the coffin and the pillow. In Winslow they took possession of the skeleton from the office of Dr. Thomas Aust, where they had often seen it without suspecting its origin. Dr. Thomas Aust has now been arrested, having been a fugitive from justice for the cold-blooded murder of his brother.

AT Seneca, S. C., Benjamin Schnell was married by a justice to a girl only eight years old. The marriage was witnessed and approved by the girl's mother.

THE Wisconsin legislature has elected Philetus Sawyer, and the Texas legislature has re-elected Samuel B. Maxey United States Senators.

THE legislature of West Virginia elected Johnson N. Camden United States Senator to succeed Frank Hereford.

A DISPATCH from Pensacola, Fla., says that the steamer Minnie exploded her boiler, killing the captain, engineer and fireman, and immediately went to the bottom.

From Washington.

THE following nominations have been confirmed by the Senate: Edwin H. Smith, of Virginia, to be United States consul at Naples; B. C. Cook to be collector of customs for the district of Richmond, Va.; John A. Baldwin to be collector of customs for the district of Newark, N. J.

THE National Woman's Suffrage convention has been in session at Washington.

HAMILTON W. HOWARD, of New York, has been nominated to be United States consul at Puerto Cabello.

THE President has directed that the following officers be placed on the retired list of the army: Brigadier-General W. M. Dunn, judge-advocate-general; General Stewart Van Vliet, assistant quartermaster-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Woods, deputy paymaster-general, and Major Joseph H. Eaton, paymaster.

UPON the recent marriage of Senator McDonald, of Indiana, all his brother senators united in presenting him with a handsome punch bowl costing about $700.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS BENTLEY has written a letter to the chairman of the Senate appropriation committee in which he estimates that $500,000,000 will be required to pay all the claims under the arrearages of pensions law, passed in 1879.

THE House committee on Territories decided to report adversely the bill making Dakota a State.

Foreign News.

THE Scottish Heritable Security company, a land mortgage company, of Edinburg, has suspended payment. The capital and assets of the company amount nominally to $5,000,000.

ENGLAND has experienced the most terrific gale and snow-storm in the memory of living man. Railway traffic and telegraphic communication were almost completely suspended throughout the kingdom, and the interruption extended to the continent. The river Thames overflowed its banks, causing much damage in the low-lying parts of Lambeth and Southwark. Over a hundred barges have been sunk, and the great Woolwich pier has been washed away. The damage by the flood in the Thames is estimated at $10,000,000. In London the snow in some places was five feet deep and street traffic was paralyzed. Many wrecks attended with loss of life are reported around the coast. In several instances on the east coast the storm was so violent that it was impossible to render help to the shipwrecked crews. Seven vessels went ashore at Yarmouth, and it is feared that fifty persons have been drowned there. Seventeen vessels went ashore near Cardiff.

DURING the great storm in England the pier at Southend, on the Thames, opposite the mouth of the Medway, was carried away by the ice, and a boat which was aiding in the rescue of persons on the pier was swamped and eight persons were drowned. A French vessel was sunk off Great Yarmouth with the loss of twenty lives; a brig stranded at Gorleston with the loss of eight lives, and a bark was wrecked on the Suffolk coast with the loss of ten lives.

THE Peruvians have been defeated with heavy loss, and driven from the town of Chorillos, by the Chilian army of advance on Lima. The Chilian force near Lima consists of thirty thousand men, while the Peruvians have thirty thousand men defending their capital.

BY the explosion of a boiler at Dewsbury, England, eleven persons were killed and sixteen injured.

EIGHT persons were drowned by the sudden flooding of a mine in Cornwall, England.

A DISPATCH from Buenos Ayres states that "the Chilians have attacked and completely defeated the Peruvian army at Miraflores. General Pierola, president of Peru and commander-in-chief of the army, has fled. The Chilians occupied Lima, the capital, without resistance. General Pierola's brother and the Peruvian minister of war were taken prisoners. The Peruvian loss in the battle at Chorillos is said to have been seven thousand killed and two thousand prisoners. Twenty-five thousand Peruvians were engaged in the battle at Miraflores. The Chilian loss in both battles was heavy. The diplomatic body at Lima have urged the conclusion of an armistice, and ask that the person of Senor Pierola be respected."

A LONDON dispatch announces the death of E. A. Sothern, the actor, well known in this country by his impersonation of Lord Dundreary in "Our American Cousin."

FIFTY small vessels have been wrecked during a terrible storm on the Mediterranean.

THE threatened war between Russia and China has been averted by an arrangement whereby Russia is to restore all of Kuldja and China is to pay a substantial sum for the expense of Russia's military preparations.

THE emergency committee of the Grand Orange lodge of Ireland has forwarded a number of men by train from Dublin to Ballina, county Mayo, to relieve Miss Gardiner, who is being boycotted. The authorities provided an escort of military at Ballina to protect the men to their destination. Miss Gardiner is the woman who was hooted by a crowd in the streets of Ballina some time ago, and who drew a revolver on her assailants.

TURKEY and Greece are actively preparing for war with each other.

VERBECKHOVEN, the celebrated Belgian painter, is dead.

THE seaport of Callao, Peru, as well as Lima, is reported to have surrendered to the Chilians.

A FRIGHTFUL railroad accident has taken place in Guatemala, Central America. A train, consisting of two passenger coaches and mail and baggage cars, jumped the track at the Golden Rock curve, on the Amour mountain, and was precipitated down the mountain seventy feet. Nearly all on board were either killed or fatally wounded.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF, the Russian chancellor, has definitely retired from public affairs.

THE government press at Simla, India, has been destroyed by fire. The damage is $150,000.

A BILL for the coercion of Ireland has been introduced in the British parliament. The bill asks power for the viceroy to arrest persons reasonably suspected as principals or accessories in treasonable offenses, and suspends the habeas corpus all over Ireland in regard to treason, and in proclaimed districts in regard to agrarian crimes. The home rule members of parliament resolved to oppose the bill in every possible manner.

AN unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the president of Hayti.

THE trial of Parnell and the other Irish land league leaders at Dublin resulted in a disagreement of the jury, which was discharged after being out some time. The jury is said to have stood ten for conviction to two for acquittal. The result created great excitement, and a torchlight procession with bands of music awaited the return of Mr. Parnell from court.

THE proprietors of the Paris *Marseillaise* have been condemned to pay a fine of $400 for defaming the army and eulogizing king-killing. The manager of the same paper has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $400, and General Cluseret has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of $600.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

A message from the President, transmitting from the public land commission a report embracing the history of and codification of the public land laws was submitted.... A bill, reported favorably from the judiciary committee, by Mr. Garland, to relieve Richard Fatherly, of Arkansas, of political disabilities, was considered. After discussion the bill was lost, the vote on its passage being—yeas, 30; nays, 16—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.... Mr. Johnston submitted a resolution creating a select committee of five on pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious infectious diseases of cattle and other domestic animals, which was agreed to without objection.

Mr. Pendleton introduced and asked present consideration of a joint resolution for the loan by the secretaries of war and navy of the flags and bunting in the government depots for use in decorating the city of Washington on the fourth of March. Passed.... The funding bill was received from the House and referred.

Mr. Logan, from the committee on military affairs, reported, with two amendments the Senate bill to place General Grant on the retired list, and asked its immediate consideration. Mr. Logan said the amendments consisted in the addition of a provision that the general may be required to do other service, and another that would prevent his interfering with any officer of a similar rank. After a brief discussion the report was laid over.... The Indian appropriation bill, appropriating $4,597,886.08, was passed.

Mr. Logan asked unanimous consent to take up the bill for the retirement of General Grant. Mr. Voorhees objected, and Mr. Logan then moved to lay aside all other matters and take up the bill. After discussion the motion was defeated by a vote of 28 nays to 25 ayes—a party vote excepting that Messrs. Lamar, McPherson and Davis, of Illinois, voted with the Republicans.... The Indian land in severalty bill was taken up and several amendments offered.

Mr. Johnston, from the select committee to which were referred the various bills on the subject of pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases of cattle, by direction of the committee reported a bill for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry, and asked that the same be printed and recommitted to the committee. It was so ordered.... Mr. Logan renewed his motion of the previous day to postpone the pending order (the calendar) to take up the Grant retirement bill. He asked for a vote. Mr. Lamar spoke in favor of the motion, which was defeated by a vote of 28 nays to 25 yeas.... The bill appropriating $500,000 for completing, compiling and publishing the returns for the census was passed.

House.

In further consideration of the funding bill, the amendment fixing the rate of interest upon the bonds at three per cent. instead of three and one-half was agreed to. The amendment making the bonds 5-10 bonds was adopted without division, as were also the amendments fixing the rate of interest on the certificates at three per cent. and making them 1.10 certificates. The amendment providing that before any of the bonds or certificates authorized by this act are issued the secretary of the treasury shall pay on the bonds accruing during the year 1881, all the silver dollars and all the gold over $50,000,000 now in the treasury for redemption purposes, was rejected—yeas, 111; nays, 140, and it was stricken from the bill.... The amendment providing that the expenses of preparing, issuing, advertising and disposing of the bonds and certificates shall not exceed one-quarter of one per cent. was agreed to—yeas, 151; nays, 103. The next vote was taken on Mr. Carlisle's substitute to the fifth section, which provides that after the 1st of May, 1881, the three per cent. bonds shall be the only bonds receivable as security for national bank circulation, or as security for the safe-keeping of public money, repeals section four of the act of June 20, 1874, and re-enacts section 5,159 and 5,160 of the revised statutes. It was agreed to—Yeas, 137; nays, 119. The bill was then passed by a vote of 136 yeas, to 125 nays.

The Senate bill for the retirement of General E. O. C. Ord, with the rank and pay of major-general, was passed.... The House then proceeded to consider the Massachusetts contested election case of Boynton vs. Loring, the contestant, Mr. Boynton, taking the floor in his own behalf. His claims were also supported by Mr. Weaver, while Messrs. Springer and Field spoke in favor of the claims of the sitting member. A vote was then taken on the resolution declaring that the contestant, Mr. Boynton, is entitled to the seat, and it was rejected. The majority resolution in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Loring, was then agreed to without division.

The naval appropriation bill, appropriates $14,461,000, was passed.... Mr. Morton and Mr. Bowman presented petitions asking the early consideration of the joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to ascertain on what terms a mutual reciprocity treaty may be entered between the United States and Canada. Referred.

The following bills and resolutions were introduced: By Mr. Stephens—Calling on the secretary of state for any information in his possession touching the disposition of foreign governments toward international action for the restoration of silver to full use as money. By Mr. Robinson—To establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. By Mr. Covert—For the better security of life at sea and on the inland waters of the United States. By Mr. Young—For the relief of owners of property sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States; also authorizing the appointment of a commission to examine and report upon the adulteration of food.... Mr. Cox, chairman of the committee on the census, reported back the bill for the apportionment of representatives in Congress among the several States. Mr. Sherwin presented the minority report. Mr. Cox stated that the majority bill provided for 311 members, while the minority amendment provided for 319 members. He would offer his bill providing for 301 as a substitute.... The House then went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill, appropriating $40,760,432, and the bill was referred by sections for amendment.

On motion of Mr. Starin the bill was passed appropriating $30,000 for the erection of a monument at Schuylerville, N. Y., commemorative of the battle of Saratoga.... After a number of amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill had been proposed, and either accepted or rejected, the bill was passed.... Mr. Speer, from the committee on elections, reported the resolution on the contested election case of Yeates against Martin, from the First Congressional district of North Carolina. It declares Yeates, the contestant, entitled to his seat, and, together with the minority report, was ordered printed.

A Human Magnet.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Collins, of St. Paul, Minn., are astonished, almost dismayed, at a remarkable peculiarity only lately observed in their son, a boy ten years old. The boy is a healthy one, with nothing odd in his appearance, except that close observers might consider his head disproportionately large. In school he appears as a rather bright scholar, but without particularly studious habits—just a stout ten-year-old boy, with a boy's inclination for play and mischief, but quick to learn when he has to study. The peculiarity is that the boy's left hand is a wonderfully strong magnet. Metal articles of light weight attach themselves to his hand so that considerable force is required to remove them. Knives, pins, needles, buttons, etc., enough to cover his hand, will thus attach themselves so firmly that they cannot be shaken off. Still more, the attraction is so strong that a common coal-scuttle can be lifted by it, and heavier implements have been lifted by stronger persons taking hold of his arm. With heavy articles, however, the boy complains of sharp pains darting along his arm. In a less degree his left arm and the whole left side of his body exerts the same power; but it is not at all manifest on his right side.

What Language Did They Use.

The Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* says: A gentleman informs us that he was in New Hampshire last summer, when the following incident came under his observation: The men were mowing in a field, and accompanying them was a large Newfoundland dog, who watched the operations, and saw some moles start in the grass; the dog caught several, digging for them and killing them. All at once the dog disappeared and was gone for some time. Looking up the field in the direction of the farmhouse, our informant saw the dog trotting down toward the men, and by his side was trotting the house cat, the greatest cordiality always existing between the two animals. The dog brought the cat directly to the swath, and soon pussy understood what was up. As soon as a mole was started she caught and killed him, and when one retreated to a hole, the dog scented and dug him out, the cat in this case killing the mole; and so the dog and cat hunted together for quite a time, until they wearied of the sport. We suppose we shall be told that instinct governed the animals, and that they had no language in which to communicate with each other.

Industrial Secrets.

A century ago what a man discovered in the arts he concealed. Workmen were put upon an oath never to reveal the process used by their employers. Doors were kept closed, artisans going out were searched, visitors were rigorously excluded from admission, and false operations blinded the workmen themselves. The mysteries of every craft were hedged in by thick-set fences of empirical pretensions and judicial affirmation. The royal manufactories of porcelain, for example, were carried on in Europe with a spirit of jealous exclusiveness. His majesty of Saxony was especially circumspect. Not content with the oath of secrecy imposed upon his work-people, he would not abate his kingly suspicion in favor of a brother monarch. Neither king nor king's delegate might enter the tabooed walls of Meissen.

What is erroneously called the Dresden porcelain—that exquisite pottery of which the world has never seen its like—was produced for 200 years by a process so secret that neither the bribery of princes nor the garrulity of the operatives revealed it. Other discoveries have been less successfully guarded fortunately for the world. The manufacture of tinware in England originated in a stolen secret.

Few readers needed be informed that tinware is simply thin iron plated with tin by being dipped into the molten metal. In theory it is an easy matter to clean the surface of iron, dip it into a bath of boiling tin, remove it enveloped with a silvery metal to a place for cooling. In practice, however, the process is one of the most difficult in the arts. It was discovered in Holland, and guarded from publicity with the utmost vigilance for more than half a century. England tried in vain to discover the secret until James Sherman, a Cornish miner, insinuated himself master of the secret, and brought it home. The secret of manufacturing cast steel was also stealthily obtained, and is now within the reach of all artisans.—*Trade List.*

[La Fayette Daily Journal.]

Anxious to Rise.

There's plenty of room upstairs, as Daniel Webster said to the young lawyer anxious to rise, but despondent of his chance to do so; but no one need injure himself either in climbing the stairs of fame or those of his own house or business place. The following is the point: Mr John A. Hutchinson, Supt. Downer's Kerosene Oil Works, Boston, Mass., writes: Mr. Patton, one of our foremen, in walking upstairs last week sprained his leg badly. I gave him a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil to try. He used it and an almost instantaneous cure was effected.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Thomas O. Thompson, Esq., the Mayor's Secretary, who, some few days ago, slipped on a banana peel and sprained his knee, writes that St. Jacobs Oil "acted like a charm."

Civilization is slowly creeping Westward. Deadwood, Dakota, a place that had no existence a few years ago, now pays $60,000 annual interest on its city debt.

It is Worth a Trial.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn-out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, an il I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of thirty, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the trial.—(Father.)

In Cuba there is a little insect, the nigua, which enters the human skin, and, building a nest underneath, deposits its eggs. It is so small as to require a microscope to detect it. They cause intense itching, and, of course, poison the flesh where they enter.

A Cure at Last.—Specifics without number for the cure of Catarrh have been extensively advertised, and doubtless there is some virtue in all; but the evidence is overwhelming that Ely's Cream Balm goes more directly than any other to the seat of the disease, and though it is a comparatively new discovery it has resulted in more cures within the range of our observation than all the others put together.—*Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Union-Leader.*

Having been afflicted with Catarrh and cold in the head, I tried a great many remedies without any beneficial effects; at last I used Ely's Cream Balm, which effectually cured me. I consider it a duty I owe suffering humanity to recommend it to others suffering from the same, almost universal, American disease. W. H. I. Hillard, dentist, Bordentown, N. J.

Price, 50 cents. Ely's Cream Balm Co., Owego, N. Y. Will mail it for 60 cents.

GREAT HORSE MEDICINE.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT in pint bottles at 50 cents; 32 years established. It is the best in the world for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throats, etc. TOBIAS' CONDITION POWDERS are warranted to cure Distemper, Fever Worms, &c. They give a fine coat, increase the appetite and cleanse the urinary organs. Certified to by Col. D. McDaniel, owner of some of the fastest running horses in the world, and 1,000 others. 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Depot—42 Murray Street, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK		
Best Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt..	10¼@	12
Calves—Good to Prime Veals.....	05 @	08¼
Sheep.....	04¾@	06¾
Lambs.....	06½@	07¾
Hogs—Live.....	05 @	05¾
Dressed.....	06¾@	06¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy....	4 85 @	5 80
Western, good to fancy.....	4 65 @	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	1 17½@	1 17¾
No. 1 White.....	1 14¾@	1 15
Rye—State.....	1 00 @	1 00
Barley—Two-Rowed State.....	90 @	93
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed..	53 @	56
Southern Yellow.....	55½@	55½
Oats—White State.....	47½@	48
Mixed Western.....	43 @	45
Hay—Medium to Prime.....	1 15 @	1 80
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt.....	1 15 @	1 25
Hops—State, 1880.....	16 @	23
Pork—Mess, old, for export.....	13 25 @	13 87½
Lard—City Steam.....	9 25 @	9 25
Petroleum—Crude	07¼@07½	Refined 08¾
Butter—State Creamery.....	30 @	34
Dairy.....	18 @	23
Western Imitation Creamery	20 @	27
Factory.....	12½@	22
Cheese—State Factory.....	09¾@	13¾
Skims.....	06 @	08
Western.....	10 @	13¾
Eggs—State and Penn.....	35 @	39
Potatoes—State, bbl Early Rose....	2 00 @	2 12
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Extra.....	$5 80 @	$5 60
Lambs—Western.....	5 25 @	6 00
Sheep—Western.....	4 50 @	5 12½
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers.....	5 30 @	5 40
Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring..	5 00 @	5 75
Wheat—No. 1 Hard Duluth. .....